

The Weather

Today—Mostly cloudy and warmer. Tomorrow—Fair and colder. Yesterday—High, 41; low, 21. Details, Page 25.

The Washington Post

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
JAN 14 1941

Gallup Poll: There's only ONE Gallup Poll and in Washington it appears ONLY in The Post—Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

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X****

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THREE CENTS

British Roll Up Big Guns For Siege Of Tobruk

**Italian Base
Virtually Encircled;
Faces Pounding
By Air, Sea, Land**

The War Today

TOBRUK SURROUNDED, British "hell on wheels" prepares for siege. Page 1.
GEN. BERGONZOLI of the "electric whisks" escapes from Bardia. Page 5.
GREEK ARMY starts attacking along the entire front. Page 1.
BULGARIANS DISCOUNT Belgrade reports that Premier Philoff had rejected a German request for passage of troops through Bulgaria. Page 1.
LONDON TELLS how steel-helmeted priests fought flames in bombing of Westminster Cathedral. Page 6.
BRITAIN CUTS meat rations again. Page 3.
ROME PRESS praises Fascist army in Libya. Page 3.
BERLIN CLAIMS sinking of two more enemy merchant ships. Page 6.

Guns in Place

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 8.—British mechanized desert cavalry—"hell on wheels," they call it—rolled guns into place before Tobruk and other troops took up positions today for a siege of that virtually surrounded Italian base.

The stage was all but set for the pounding to commence by land, sea and by air. Tobruk's outer defenses have been felt out by armored patrols and the British declared other units have fanned it from the west.

Tobruk's airport at El Adem, 15 miles to the south, already is in British hands.

"The concentration of our forces in the Tobruk area is continuing," is the way the British command summed up the operations, aimed at a knockout blow similar to that administered Sunday to Bardia, 70 miles to the east.

Italians Face Disaster

Any attempt by the Italians to make a determined fight of it at Tobruk may result in a major disaster for Premier Mussolini's men, British military authorities asserted.

Once the siege begins, they said, Marshal Graziani's forces would never reach Bengasi, next major base 200 miles to the west. A rout at Tobruk, they added, would leave the Italians with little chance of holding Bengasi and even less chance of making the hazardous 500-mile dash to Tripoli.

The British said that they remained less possibility of "a squad or two" getting through to Tobruk, but that the army of the Nile can prevent the arrival of any larger reinforcements.

The possibility that the Italians might be able to make some stand west of Tobruk is enhanced, however, by the topography of that region. There lie the rugged Jebel Akdar Mountains, rising to heights of 3,000 feet.

This area, difficult to invade, has a white civilian population. Twenty thousand Italian peasants were settled there a few years ago in land which had been made arable by irrigation. At the time of settlement this number represented only 1,600 families, as those with as many as 11 and 12 children were favored in the colonization scheme. The able bodied men of the settlement now are doing military service in Libya, it is presumed.

Farther down in Africa today's British communiques reported continued patrol activity along the border between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya.

Sunday: "East Of Kashgar"

If you like novels with plenty of melodramatic action, and a love story thrown in for good measure, don't miss Sunday's Post! The plot revolves around a young Englishman and a Russian girl who match wits with a fabulous Asiatic chieftain and barely escape alive. It all happens East of Kashgar.

A Royal Mystery Is the Emerald Earle Gave His Wife a Bulgarian Crown Jewel?

Story Is Told He Won
It From King Boris,
Playing Pinball

Copyright by New York Tribune Inc.
Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—The strong possibility that Mrs. George H. Earle is wearing one of the Bulgarian crown jewels arose here today after she confirmed that her husband, the United States Minister to Bulgaria, sent her a Christmas present an oversize ring containing a large emerald.

Whether the ring is a Bulgarian crown jewel, Mrs. Earle said at her Haverford home, she doesn't know. Her lack of knowledge appeared to be tinged with diplomacy.

Possibly only two men know—her husband and Bulgaria's King Boris. A rumor, current in Washington diplomatic society, has it that the former Governor of Pennsylvania won the ring from King Boris playing pin ball.

When Earle left Philadelphia for Sofia he took with him a pin ball machine from an after hours "club" in the center of the city, at which he spent hours and nickels running up high scores. Newspaper men here who frequent the "club" and who played with Earle testify he was a good shot.

Reached at her home by telephone, Mrs. Earle said, "I don't know," but something like regret seemed to ride the telephone wire with her words.

"That sounds very intriguing, but—yes, I do have an emerald



MRS. GEORGE EARLE

ring, a very beautiful one. The Governor sent it to me for Christmas. I wonder . . .

A laugh rippled down the wire. "I'll say this," said Mrs. Earle. "If my husband beat King Boris at pinball, the King is no exception. That man is good."

The ring is very old, and obviously wrought by master craftsmen. The emerald is surrounded by rose diamonds.

Greeks Launch Big Offensive On Entire Front

Emphasis in North
And Central Sectors;
300 Prisoners Taken

By C. L. Sulzberger
Copyright by New York Times

Athens, Jan. 8.—An attack by the Greek army has now been under way for several hours over the entire front, with special emphasis on the central and northern sectors.

While tonight's communique merely mentions the taking of 300 prisoners and war material, it is believed important positions have already been captured.

Infantry and light artillery units, having previously occupied the Karmir Range of low mountains southwest of Pogradetz, are pushing strongly toward the Mokra Peaks. A further push was registered north of Kilsura.

The small Greek air force bombed and machine-gunned enemy positions and managed to shoot down three Italian aircraft without losing any of its own. The Italians countered by bombing Salonika and villages around Arta and Kozani without much damage.

British planes resumed their attack upon central Albania, striking at Elbasan, which according to a

See GREEK, Page 6, Column 2.

Philoff Makes Secret Report To King Boris

Premier Presumably
Related Role Nazis
Want Bulgaria to Play

By the Associated Press

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 8.—Premier Bogdan Philoff, just back from a visit to Vienna "for his health," was reliably reported tonight to have called on King Boris III after a meeting with cabinet ministers at the winter resort of Cham-Kouria, 50 miles from Sofia.

Officials who refused even to confirm that the cabinet meeting had taken place discounted reports heard in Belgrade that Philoff had rejected a German request for passage of troops through Bulgaria and was relying on Russia to bolster Bulgarian resistance.

Presumably Philoff told other ministers and the king of his trip to Vienna, from which he returned yesterday. It was assumed he was prepared to say just what role Germany wanted Bulgaria to play.

The informant who told of the Boris-Philoff meeting said that the visit was not unusual. Boris has a palace near Cham-Kouria, a name that means pine forest.

Speculation in other Balkan capitals that German forces now con-

See BALKAN, Page 6, Column 3.

17-Billion Budget Sought; British Aid to Be Added; District Requests \$51,765,236

**D. C. Estimates
Up \$2,785,611;
No Additional
Taxes Asked**

What Figures Say

DISTRICT 1942 budget of \$51,765,236, submitted to Congress. Page 1.

PUBLIC welfare estimates reach new high of \$8,050,328. Page 9.
WASHINGTON seeks \$1,405,000 for new schools. Page 9.

STREET improvements listed. Page 9.
TABLE details proposed District expenditures for 1942. Page 9.

No New Taxes

By Charles Stofberg
Post Staff Writer

A \$51,765,236 District budget for 1942, carrying funds for many capital improvements without recourse to additional taxes, was submitted yesterday to Congress, where it will lie idle probably for several months.

Representing an increase of \$2,785,611 over current appropriations, the District budget is practically identical with the estimates prepared by the Commissioners. The Budget Bureau, which last year surrendered primary control of the municipal budget to the city heads, not only failed to trim these estimates but added \$40,000 for workmen's compensation.

Despite the substantial increase in recommended expenditures, the budget calls for no new or higher taxes, or increased water rents. The lump sum payment by the Federal Government, which is headed for another Congressional review, is left at \$6,000,000.

If the Commissioners' budget is adopted by Congress, the District will finish the 1942 fiscal year with a net surplus of \$1,179,438, according to William F. Wilding, acting budget officer, but only \$1,801 of this amount will be in the general revenue account. The highway fund will have \$55,650 and the trust accounts \$1,122,167.

An expanded school construction program, a new reservoir, a children's receiving home, continuation of the National Guard Armory and the main Public Library; an overpass at Maine Avenue and Fourteenth Street Southwest, and improvements at the jail and the

See DISTRICT, Page 2, Column 4.

**Funds Set Up
For Thousands
Of Additional
U. S. Workers**

By Jerry Kluttz

Funds to hire thousands of additional Federal employees were provided in the proposed 1942 budget which was recommended to Congress yesterday by President Roosevelt. Non-defense agencies may have their budgets slashed as promised by the President but it will make very little difference as to the number of employees.

The budget proposed very few reductions in personnel, despite appropriation cuts. Most of the new employees would be hired in the field, though thousands would be brought to Washington if Congress appropriates the money asked by the President.

War and Navy civilian personnel operations would be greatly expanded all down the line by the 1942 budget. The expansion, however, wouldn't be confined to defense agencies. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for example, asked for funds to hire 731 additional employees. Veterans' Bureau would get funds for 1,469 new workers and the Office of the Building Manager would be able to hire 827 more elevator operators, charwomen, janitors and other building service workers here under the estimates.

935 For Defense Board

The National Defense Commission would get 935 new employees; Railroad Retirement Board approximately 335; Social Security Board, 225; Rural Electrification Administration, 125; Federal Bureau of Investigation, 818, both here and in the field, which includes 500 additional G-Men; Library of Congress, 160, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 125.

Reductions in staff are proposed for the Census Bureau, which has 9,000 temporary employees working on the 1940 census. No specific slash is suggested in the budget, though it is known that nearly all temporary employees will be separated in the 1942 fiscal year. Public Works Administration would lose 382 employees here, Office of Education, about 200; Civilian Conservation Corps 48; Home Owners Loan Corporation, 50, and Civilian Pilot Training, 29.

Some Agencies May Die

No funds are recommended for the Maritime Labor Board, which has 35 employees. The board will expire June 22 unless it is given new life by Congress. Electric Home and Farm Authority is similarly situated. It has 208 employees and has legal authority to live until June 30. Temporary National Economic Committee went out of existence last week when the Seventy-sixth Congress adjourned, and no new funds are recommended for it in the budget.

Bituminous Coal Division is the largest agency that will die during the year unless Congress extends it. It has 582 employees here and 492 in the field. The Consumers Council Division of Interior's solicitor's office is in the same fix. It has 51 employees. The Guffey Coal Act will expire April 22.

A job breakdown of the 1942 budget follows. It refers to departments and agencies in Washington.

See JOBS, Page 2, Column 5.

Md. Youth Dives Into Icy Potomac, Saves Boy, 4

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 8 (AP).—Quick-thinking, courageous Billy Harrison, 19, and the police pulmotor squad saved the life of 4-year-old Francis Joseph Keifer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keifer, who fell through the ice into the Potomac River here late yesterday.

The Keifer child, dressed in a snowsuit, was romping along the river bank with a group of youngsters, when he slipped and fell through a thin layer of ice into 6 feet of water.

The child had been underneath the ice two minutes when Harrison, a grocery deliveryman, dived through the thin ice and fished him out. Police revived the boy with a pulmotor after working on him three-quarters of an hour.

**Clearing for Action
U. S. Creates 3-Fleet Set-up
As Frame for 2-Ocean Navy**

Kimmel to Be Chief;
41,000 Men Will Be
Added to Personnel

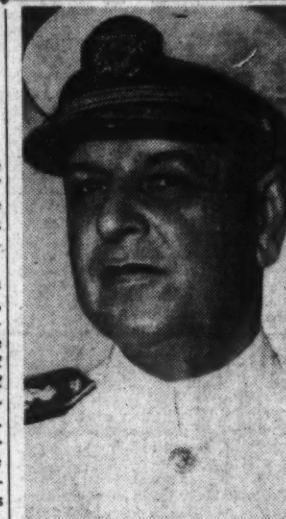
By John G. Norris
Post Staff Writer

President Roosevelt set up the framework of a "two-ocean navy" yesterday and reorganized the United States Fleet for independent action in either the Atlantic or Pacific.

The move, accompanied by a shake-up of the high command, establishes the naval forces operating in the Atlantic as a separate fleet under a commander-in-chief and redesignates the main body of the Navy, now operating in Hawaiian waters, as the Pacific Fleet.

Read Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, now commander of battle force cruisers, was appointed commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, in place of Admiral J. O. Richardson, who was ordered here for arduous duty under Secretary of the Navy Knox, pending another assignment. Other changes were made all down the line.

At the same time, Secretary Knox announced that the Presi-



REAR ADMIRAL KIMMEL

dent had authorized an immediate increase in Navy enlisted strength from 191,000 to 232,000 to provide

See NAVY, Page 6, Column 6.

U. S. Financed Pleasure Trips, Report Alleges

Warren Accuses
Officials of Home
Loan Bank Board

Officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and two subsidiaries were charged with taking vacation trips and pleasure excursions at Government expense, in the annual report that Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren sent to Congress yesterday. The report did not name the sum involved.

The two subsidiaries are the Home Owners Loan Corporation and Federal Savings & Loan Association.

In discussing alleged irregularities in travel expenses, the report included the following charges:

That many officials were reimbursed by the Government for week-end and vacation trips to their homes.

That officials issued Government transportation requests to cover travel of members of their families and others.

That officials sometimes receive double expense money while on official business, both from the Government and from the Federal Home Loan Banks, which are Government controlled corporations.

That officials managed to be reimbursed for personal expenses from Government funds.

That vouchers were submitted showing a traveler at one point on official business, whereas other records disclosed the traveler at another point.

The disclosure followed an investigation. Usually when irregular-

See AUDIT, Page 6, Column 8.

German Press Hurled Invektive At Roosevelt

Inspired Statements
Say His Message
Has Evoked 'Enmity'

By Alvin J. Steinkopf,
Associated Press Staff Writer

Berlin, Jan. 8 (AP).—President Roosevelt's Monday message to Congress was assailed for "unscrupulousness and untruthfulness" in a concerted German press outpouring tonight.

Leading the chorus was the well-informed Boersen Zeitung. Its editorial was by Karl Maerger, often an interpreter of what is in the mind of the German foreign office staff.

It said the United States President's report on the state of the Union, with its proposals for increased aid to Great Britain, was "unique in American history for its untruthfulness, for its unscrupulousness, unique for its twisting of history and for the hypocritical manner in which it attempted to picture the totalitarian states as aggressors and arch-enemies of all the Americas."

The rest of the press fell into the same pattern (and the German radio quoted the Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz, close to the foreign office, as saying Mr. Roosevelt delivered a "violent tirade" which "created a condition for producing and stimulating by all means the enmity of the Axis powers which, until today, did not exist.")

There was and will be no "official" reaction to the speech, but anyone who understands the German press system knows the reply by the press comes in accordance

See REACTION, Page 2, Column 8.

Hit-Run Death Inquest

Sliver on Car, Identified as Part Of Victim's Glasses, Holds Man

Traffic deaths this year . . . 5
This date last year . . . 2
Total last year . . . 79

A sliver of glass from the lens of a spectacle, identified by the official who had ground the lens ten years before, was introduced as principal evidence at an inquest into a traffic death yesterday.

The driver, on whose auto the sliver was allegedly found, was ordered held on a manslaughter charge and released on bond. Similar action was taken against a second motorist following another fatality inquest.

The sliver evidence was introduced at the inquest into the death of Mrs. Marie Schwertner, 70, of 280 Rhode Island Avenue Northwest, who died at Shibley Hospital December 23.

Louise Bennett, 44, of 1518 Whittier Street Northwest, said by the police

to have been driving the car which struck Mrs. Schwertner in front of her home, denied that his automobile had struck anything.

Lieut. William J. Liverman, of the accident prevention unit, testified yesterday that he had found a sliver of glass on the running board of Bennett's machine and that the glass was identified as coming from the dead woman's spectacles.

Ernest Howarth, manager of the Franklin Optical Co., told the jury he had ground the lenses for Mrs. Schwertner's eyeglasses about ten years ago and positively identified the sliver as part of one lens.

The driver elected to take the stand in his own defense and again denied that his machine struck the woman. He explained that he stopped about a block away because he was forced into the curb by an

See INQUEST, Page 6, Column 6.

**\$10,811,000,000
Asked for Arms;
Roosevelt Calls
For Utmost Effort**

Funds and Defense

PRESIDENT Roosevelt submits \$17,500,000,000 budget, earmarking 62 per cent for arms. Page 1.
GENERALLY favorable comment greets program. Page 2.
MORE funds will be called for to expand defense program. Page 3.
THE SIZE of the budget quickens the upswing of commodity prices. Page 24.
CIVILIAN pilot training to be reduced in favor of military training. Page 9.
SECRETARY Knox frowns on trading more destroyers. Page 3.
TEXT of President's budget message and tables on funds for various agencies. Pages 7, 8 and 9.

Price of Freedom

By Robert C. Albright
Post Staff Writer

President Roosevelt yesterday laid before Congress a total defense budget, earmarking 62 per cent of record \$17,500,000,000 estimates for an "utmost" national arms drive.

Unbudgeted billions more, he intimated, will be needed in addition to the \$10,811,000,000 defense fund to speed the flow of vital munitions to nations at grips with the Axis.

The President dismissed the debt limit as a mere fiscal "monstrousness" that Congress by appropriations can nullify. He proposed new progressive taxes out of a heightened national income to reduce an expected \$9,210,000,000 deficit.

An increase of \$434,000,000 in military and naval outlays over those of the previous fiscal year, is accompanied by a reduction of \$404,000,000 in nondefense items.

U. S. Capacity Only Limit

Idle Congressional appropriation machinery was prepared for action. Unsurprised by the amounts asked, leaders called the arms totals the "minimum" needed for defense.

But Republicans, led by Senator Taft, of Ohio, opened fire over the size of the outlays and charged the President with "spending Government money as if it were water."

Led by Senator Byrd, of Virginia, conservative Democrats sympathetic with aid to Britain policies took sharp exception to Mr. Roosevelt's view that the statutory debt limit was of little significance.

And Senator Wheeler (Democrat), of Montana, in the van of isolationist opposition to the lend-lease aid program, charged the budget should "awaken the people to the cost of fighting another European war."

Consoled by the President's 15 per cent cut in nonmilitary items not fixed by statute, Congressional economy bloc leaders called for cooperative action to scale down the nondefense costs.

Details Are Omitted

Left out of the budget, until Congress votes authorization, were the vast sums needed for lending and leasing of defense material.

Leaders estimated the added aid program, spread over two years, would cost \$5,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 if in fact any definite limit can be prescribed.

Likewise unbudgeted were more funds to be asked for rounding out the President's civilian training program, still in the study stage.

The President made plain he is seeking, both in this budget and in

See BUDGET, Page 3, Column 1.

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Ten Billions For Defense Is Only a Start

Two Billions More For Most Immediate Needs to Be Asked Soon

President Roosevelt's record-breaking defense budget of \$10,000,000,000, Congress learned late yesterday, forms only the rock-bottom estimate for carrying out previously authorized arms program, with billions more to come.

A further request for more than \$2,000,000,000, to take care of the most immediate needs, will be submitted in the near future, the President told legislative leaders. They declared that the funds probably will be put through in a special supplemental bill before the regular appropriations bills.

Both sums do not include the huge arms supply the Army and Navy will purchase for loan to the British under the new aid policy. The cost of this has not been yet estimated, but will be limited, officials say, only by the production capacity of the Nation.

Navy to Ask \$350,000,000 More

The Navy said that its share of the budget—\$3,547,400,000—provides for no additional ships or airplanes beyond the 288 war vessels and 4,000 planes now building. Secretary Knox, however, disclosed that he plans to ask Congress to authorize 280 additional submarine chasers, patrol boats, mine-layers, and other auxiliaries costing about \$350,000,000.

The budget message and estimates, for secrecy reasons, contained few of the details formerly given as to the Army and Navy programs. Sources close to the War Department indicated, however, that its share of the defense budget would also go largely for carrying on the program started last year.

This provides for a 1,400,000-man Army and a 25,000-plane air force, the former to be attained next summer, and the latter probably the summer following.

The funds asked for the War Department, however, it is understood, do provide for expanding production facilities for turning out arms and equipment for a much larger land force—perhaps 4,000,000 men.

Well informed sources declared that the supplemental program of most urgent defense needs may run closer to \$4,000,000,000 than \$2,000,000,000. About \$1,000,000,000 is required for the four plants to be constructed to assemble 3,600 bombing planes annually from parts built in automobile factories.

Nearly \$2,000,000,000, alone, will be required for new munitions plants and orders to provide the arms and equipment for a 2,000,000-man Army. Officials want to order the equipment for a 600,000-man force beyond the present project Army, as troops can be trained more quickly than arms can be manufactured for them.

Nearly 7 Billions For Army

Of the proposed defense appropriations, the President recommended \$6,983,552,000 for the Army; asked \$3,547,400,000 for the Navy; asked \$225,000,000 for his own emergency defense fund; \$33,000,000 for operation of the Selective Service system; \$17,850,000 for the Defense Commission; and \$9,750,000 for defense functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Meanwhile, the Government acted to step up production of naval armaments already ordered. Undersecretary of the Navy, Forrestal, wrote to naval contractors urging that they "farm out" part of their work to sub-contractors and make idle facilities available to other companies.

He declared that the "situation is so serious" that "every possible resource" must be used to meet delivery schedules on defense work.

G. O. P. Chides Mrs. Roosevelt On Applause

House Republicans replied quickly yesterday to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's expression of concern over the small number of Republicans who applauded the President when he addressed Congress Monday.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, commented that the "First Lady's idea that all members of Congress should at once applaud the President's utterances presents a new concept in American constitutional theory."

Representative John Taber, Republican, of New York, told the House "The reason I did not applaud him was because I do not trust him." Taber cited as an "example" of the President's compromising his position by appointing a "two-man board to direct the national defense effort instead of the one-man control Woodrow Wilson was forced to come to during the World War—after fiddling around for a long time."

Representative Hoffman, of Michigan, declared that "the First Lady's statement seems to mean that not only are we denied the right to disagree with the President but now must applaud what he has to say." "I did not applaud," said Representative Mason, of Illinois, "but I don't want that interpreted that I am not in accord with some things he said. It was a solemn occasion, and we do not usually applaud during church services or at funerals."

Mrs. Rogers told the House that everyone who supports the President's demand for freedom of speech and other basic freedoms "rejects the kind of moral coercion implied in the First Lady's demand."

The suggestion that the first duty of Congress is to applaud the President appears to me a dangerous and unwholesome manifestation of war hysteria," she said. "The only legislative bodies which must applaud the utterances of the head man are found today in Germany, Italy and Japan."

3 Trade Groups Elect Officers

The Merchants and Manufacturers Association yesterday announced the election of officers by three of its trade groups. They are:

Air Conditioning Division—Walter L. Phillips, chairman; Kent D. Boucher, vice chairman; Albert E. Bennett, secretary; and H. E. Ashton, representative on the board of governors of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

Building Supply Division—Joseph H. Decker, chairman; J. M. Decker, vice chairman; and J. M. Decker, secretary.

The Office Manufacturers Division—M. H. Decker, chairman; and Harry W. Decker, secretary-treasurer.

Art of Jewel Cutting Taught By D. C. High School Teacher



CARRYING THE TORCH—William T. Baxter, metal craft instructor at Wilson High School and instructor of the class in gem cutting, shows Edith M. Grove, teacher at the Lafayette Elementary School, how to use a blow-torch for silver soldering.

Students Make Rings, Bracelets for Their Friends, at Night Course Conducted by William Baxter

Strange dull stones from far corners of the earth are converted into iridescent semiprecious gems in a Washington school room.

And anybody can do it. So says William T. Baxter, metalcraft teacher at Woodrow Wilson High School, who has organized a night class of Government workers, businessmen and school teachers to prove it.

Last night Baxter's adult class met in the high school's first floor shop for its third lesson in the fabrication of silver, gem-set rings, bracelets, lockets, pins and other forms of jewelry.

Making gems is in the last part of the course. But when the students get to it they will have their choice of varicolored agates, oxidized petrified wood and jades from California, Arizona, Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Africa.

Silver work comes first in the course. Last night the members of the class bent over benches, sawing, filing, soldering and polishing the white metal into designs of their own choice.

Miss Margaret Pepper, silver-

Knox Opposes Sending More U. S. Destroyers to Britain

'Would Seriously Impair Fleet,' He Asserts; 'Lend-Lease' Plan Will Probably Be Presented to Both Houses Tomorrow

Secretary of the Navy Knox said yesterday that no more destroyers could be transferred to Great Britain without "seriously impairing" the American fleet.

In making this statement at a press conference, Knox said that he spoke for himself and not the Administration and that any final decision was not up to him. Under the law, the Chief of Naval Operations must certify that any ships or munitions are not essential to the Navy before they can be released to foreign governments.

Meanwhile it was learned that legislation to authorize President Roosevelt's "lend-lease" plan for sending war materials to Great Britain will probably be presented to Congress tomorrow.

The outlines of the proposal have been settled and only the details remain to be filled in before the measure is offered to Congress. Senate Majority Leader Barkley indicated late yesterday after conferring with Speaker Rayburn of the House.

Senator Barkley and Senator Harrison (Democrat), of Mississippi, spent a part of the afternoon in conference on the bill with Secretaries Hull and Morgenthau, as Speaker Rayburn and House Majority Leader McCormack had done in the morning.

The bill, which is designed to expedite maximum material aid to Britain, Greece and China irrespective of their assets in this country, is item No. 1 on the Administration's program for the Seventy-seventh Congress.

Every effort will be made to whip it as quickly through both Houses as possible.

Speaker Rayburn intimated yesterday that the bill would be offered to the House tomorrow; and Senator Barkley said that if it does come out then, the Senate will alter its plans to adjourn today for the week-end.

So closely guarded was the draft of the bill which Speaker Rayburn had in his possession yesterday that

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Assembly-Line Ford Company Ships Intended To Help Build Big Bombers

Won't Come Under Law Forbidding All But American Routes

By George Bookman Post Staff Writer

The "crisis fleet" of 200 cargo ships ordered last week by President Roosevelt is to be used on what officials refer to as "emergency routes," it was learned last night.

No official would explain for publication what is meant by "emergency routes," but it was pointed out that the phrase could include using the ships to carry war materials to Europe or to take over British shipping routes in the Pacific while the United States is still at peace, and could include ferrying men to Europe if the United States became involved in war.

When he announced the \$350,000,000 shipbuilding program last week, President Roosevelt refused to say whether the program, which calls for building vessels on an assembly-line basis, would result in the release of cargo carriers to Great Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt prefaced his announcement of last week by saying it was perfectly obvious that so much shipping was being destroyed that there would be a great need for vessels after the war.

To Be Ready in Year

Information secured in official circles yesterday, however, pointed to the conclusion that the ships will be used much sooner than "after the war."

The first ships of the lot of 200 are scheduled for completion within a year.

The Maritime Commission issued a press release yesterday announcing the program had been set in motion. It contained this statement:

"It was pointed out that vessels built under the commission's long-range program are required to be constructed for and operated on an essential trade route of the United States."

The 200 vessels in the crisis program do not come under the Maritime Commission's long-range program of 50 ships a year for ten years. Thus they could be used on "emergency routes."

Furthermore, the United States Government is not obliged to pay operating subsidies or construct or subsidize to operators of these ships. They will be owned by Uncle Sam.

President Roosevelt has already allocated \$30,000,000 from his special fund to start construction of two shipyards to handle the program.

Yard Sites Chosen

The Maritime Commission announced yesterday that sites for the shipyards had been selected. The locations were not made public because negotiations are still in progress.

Tentative designs call for a single type cargo vessel of about 7,500 gross tons, 10 to 11 knots speed, oil burning, with tube boilers and an overall length of about 425 feet, the Commission said.

Simplicity and ease of construction will be paramount, the announcement said, "in order to meet the requirements of time."

The vessels will be built by private shipbuilding interests in Government-owned yards, situated on privately-owned land.

If the ships should be used at some future date under an American flag to take supplies to Britain, existing prohibitions in the neutrality act would have to be repealed. The law bars American vessels from European combat zones.

Joseph P. Kennedy, recently resigned as Ambassador to London, proposed early in the war that American ships take over British routes in the Pacific. The suggestion has recently been taken up by the British following sharp increase in sinkings of their shipping.

Leahy, Petain Meet as French Waver on Stand

Edsel Announces Plan After Studying 4-Engine Craft

By the Associated Press

San Diego, Calif., Jan. 8.—The Ford Motor Co. and Consolidated Aircraft Corporation will cooperate in production of huge bombing planes for national defense.

This was made public today by Edsel Ford and Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, heads of the respective concerns, after an inspection of Consolidated's San Diego plant and a consultation that lasted several hours.

Ford said he was willing to place all facilities of his River Rouge plant near Detroit into production, "either in whole or in part," on the B-24, four-engine bombers now being built by Consolidated.

Fast Pursuit Near Completion

New York, Jan. 8 (P).—Equipped with a secret turbo-charger and heavily armed, the first of a fleet of 1,000 high-altitude Army pursuit planes is nearing completion at Republic Aviation Corporation's Farmingdale (Long Island) plant.

The plane, reportedly in the 400-mile-an-hour class, is said to weigh nearly twice as much as the ordinary pursuit ship which averages around 6,000 pounds and will be at its fastest at altitudes between 25,000 and 30,000 feet when its 2,000-horsepower Pratt and Whitney radial engine is working through the supercharger. It also is reported to be the first single-seat military plane to be equipped with the charger.

Details of the new plane's armament are a military secret but it was learned it will carry at least 10 heavy-caliber machine guns. Large scale production is expected by spring when Republic's expanded plant facilities are completed.

British Get 70 Per Cent of Craft

By the Associated Press

America's military plane production of about 700 a month is being divided almost equally between the United States Government, on the one hand, and Britain and her Allies on the other, persons close to the industry said yesterday.

Approximately half of the total production is made up of combat planes and half of trainers, it was added.

The British are obtaining far more than half of the combat planes produced in this country, while the United States is taking the lion's share of training ships. Estimates of the percentage of bombers and fighter plane production going to the British and allied countries run beyond 70 per cent.

Exact figures on the production of different types of military planes and exports of them are not available. The War Department contends such information is a military secret. Figures are available, however, on exports of all kinds of planes during November: United Kingdom, 190; Canada, 48; Netherlands Indies, 15; Mexico, 8; Union of South Africa, 6; Iran, 5; Uruguay, 4; British India, 4; Australia, 2; Philippines, Hongkong, China, Brazil, Argentina, Panama Canal Zone, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, one each. Thus, exports of all types of planes totaled 291 in November. In addition, China took \$24,406 worth of "partial shipments" representing either planes for assembly abroad or substantial parts like landing gears.

Although the War Department keeps secret the number of planes delivered to the Army Air Corps, Congress learned Tuesday that the Navy's air service received 171 planes in December.

Persons familiar with the industry say that the country is producing about 1,500 planes a month, a great number of which are light private planes with little if any military value.

Belief in Nazi Victory Shaken by Strong Position Taken by U. S.

By Robert Okin Associated Press Staff Writer

Vichy, France, Jan. 8.—Admiral William D. Leahy formally began his duties as United States Ambassador to France today and close observers of French politics, expressed the opinion that his appearance on the Vichy scene was one of the most important recent events here.

So far there has been nothing concrete to back up this belief, but it was considered by some that the mere arrival of Leahy, who presented his credentials and a personal letter from President Roosevelt to Chief of State Marshal Petain today, has had a moral effect (here four words were censored).

Observers pointed out that French policy since the armistice has been based on the belief that Germany would win the war and that France must make peace with the Axis-projected "new order in Europe."

However, former Vice Premier Pierre Laval, an outstanding proponent of this theory and one of the leaders in the formation of the Petain regime, has left the cabinet. President Roosevelt's December 29 message and his message Monday to Congress calling for aid out aid to Britain has been carefully studied here and the conclusion reached by many observers that the future of England is far less black than when the French policy of collaboration in the new Europe was evolved.

Petain has officially announced a desire to continue collaboration with Germany, but ever since Laval was ousted from the cabinet on December 14 French-German negotiations have been virtually at a standstill.

The government's situation was described by some informants as this: Petain is ready to collaborate, but is unwilling to cede too much; Laval's supporters are eager to restore relations with Germany upon the basis that the latter will be the future ruling power in Europe.

Every act by the United States in supporting England, observers here believe, has tended to support Petain's stand.

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Blended Mink Coats.....	\$1,595.00	\$1,095.00
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Churchill Woos Conservatives, Russians, Too

Eden Faces Big Job Of Tearing Down Wall Of Soviet Suspicion

William McGuffin, back from three years' service as a correspondent in England and France, pictures the political differences which complicate Winston Churchill's problems, in this last of four behind-the-scenes stories.

By William McGuffin
Associated Press Staff Writer

New York, Jan. 8.—A few short hours after Anthony Eden moved into the British Foreign Office again after the three-year absence precipitated by the Chamberlain appeasement program, he was closeted in a long "friendly" talk with Russian Ambassador Malsky.

This was an unusual experience for the Little Russian. Repeated rebuffs had been his fate under Eden's predecessor, Lord Halifax, whose appointment as Ambassador to Washington left the post clear for the return Eden always had yearned to make.

The meeting symbolizes a pressing double problem which has weighed on Winston Churchill ever since he became Prime Minister—that is, how to win Russian support, and how to control Britain's Conservative Party, which dominates the country's political life. The two are related.

Halifax Stymied Cripps

Britain, even under Chamberlain, recognized the need of Russian co-operation, if possible, of Russian neutrality, at the least. But the courting of the Russian bear was half-hearted and futile, particularly under Lord Halifax. He represents the dominating reactionary element in the Conservative Party that has always feared Communism more than Nazism—at least up to the beginning of the war.

England finally sent the wealthy Socialist, Sir Stafford Cripps, to Moscow to try his luck. But Halifax critics say that as fast as Cripps made any progress, his London back in London responded with some maneuver that nullified the gain.

Eden and Churchill are Conservatives, too, but of the "Young Turb" brand. With the fate of the Empire in the balance, they see as vitally important the task of winning Russia with her immense reservoir of manpower and resources to Britain's aid—or at least preventing her from springing to life on Hitler's side.

Russia Might Decide War

Thus, with Lord Halifax gone, the British campaign takes on new impetus. How successful it will be is another question. Britain has gained American aid. If now she could win over Russia, observers say it might be the deciding factor in the war.

The British are encouraged by various reports of coolness springing up between the Soviets and Germany since the signing of the nonaggression pact which preceded the war. The British are fairly certain Germany is getting little or no help from Russia at the moment. But at the same time they have not forgotten their conviction that the Russian policy always has been to "divide and conquer." They say there is no evidence to indicate Russia has abandoned for one moment the idea generally credited to her of waiting until England and Germany both are exhausted from their titanic struggle.

Claim Peaceful Intent

Reporters in London, admitted to the Russian Embassy by the square-shouldered Muscovite doorman, who first peers through a speakeasy-style slit in the door, hear Mikhail Kori expound Russian policy.

This small, sparkling, round-faced first secretary of the Embassy and ace press contact man of the London Diplomatic Corps argues convincingly that Russia wants only two things—to develop her own resources and to trade with everyone.

The Soviets say they want to be friends with Britain, but add under their breath that they look behind all Whitehall offers for any hint that Britain is trying to get the Russians to fight Britain's battle. They say an ancient will-o'-the-wisp of the Conservative old guard has been the thought that by fence sitting and cunning manipulation, it could get the Nazis and the Soviets at each other's throats.

Russians Like Eden

It seems, however, that if any Briton could win the Russians over it would be Eden. The British public firmly believes there is more to him than his Savile Row clothes and Oxford accent. They know that in Russian eyes he has been on the "right side" of most of the important international developments of interest to Russia ever since the Spanish Civil War.

These include the matter of Spanish nonintervention, the Chinese-Japanese War, and nonappeasement in the Czechoslovak crisis.

The Russians themselves say that Eden is one of the Englishmen they "distrust the least." The question is: Can he tear down the great wall of suspicion and distrust erected in Russian minds by a long line of Old Guard British statesmen?

Critics of the Old Guard faction say this is only one of the things they have done to "weaken Britain's war effort."

Labor Party Gained

These critics, incidentally, represent no inconsiderable body of opinion, extending even into the ranks of some of the younger members of the Conservative Party itself. The Labor (which in England is synonymous with Socialist) opposition in the House of Commons won 184 seats in the last general election in 1935 to the Conservatives' 287.

In recent months Socialist sentiment has increased so substantially in the United Kingdom many observers predict they would turn the Conservatives out if an election were held tomorrow.

One of the bitterest charges against the Old Guard Conservatives is that they are "continuing to play politics" at the most critical time in England's history.

All Behind Churchill

These critics join in the overwhelming sentiment that Churchill

still dynamic despite his 66 years, is the best possible choice as the nation's leader. But, they argue, he has become almost a "prisoner" of the Conservative reactionaries.

As "evidence" they cite Churchill's two cabinet reshuffles. Leading opposition newspapers such as the News Chronicle and Daily Herald say the principal claim to high office of such men as Chancellor of the Exchequer Kingsley Wood and Lord President of the Council John Anderson, and Capt. Margeson, who replaced Eden as war minister, is that they have been good party wheelhorses, and accuse

the conservatives of following the "time-honored practice" of reprimanding men of "real ability" from serving the nation in these responsible posts for the sake of "grabbing off political plums."

Halifax Opposed

One of the opposition papers' deepest disappointments came when Churchill, who succeeded Chamberlain as leader of the Conservative Party appointed Lord Halifax, one of the "men of Munich" and conservative vice leader, to the Washington ambassadorship. Up to the start of the Italian

offensive, editors of such opposition papers as the News Chronicle and the Herald complained that the "dead hand" of the foreign office—as wielded by Lord Halifax—was slowing down the war by invoking a spirit of supercaution on the services. They maintained the army and navy were ready and anxious for bold steps long before the surprising Greek resistance gave them an opening that could not be refused. But for the Greeks they are convinced the forces might still be marking time under a "wait and see" policy.

Harvester Farm Machine Workers Threaten Strike

Chicago, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) tonight threatened in a telegram to President Roosevelt to call a strike Saturday in six International Harvester Company plants employing an estimated 25,000 persons.

The company's truck plant at Fort Wayne, employing 3,300 and engaged in defense program production, has been idle eight days because of a strike of 2,300 members

of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) over a contract dispute.

In the telegram, Committee Chairman Grant Oakes said that the National Labor Relations Board had failed to hand down a decision in a union case charging Harvester with fostering company unions. In a separate statement, he said there had been "much unrest" among workers in Harvester plants because "of an honest desire to help fellow workers at Fort Wayne" and the

"struggle to raise their own earning power to offset the rising cost of living."

Campaign Head Named

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 8.—Benjamin T. Pitts yesterday received appointment as chairman for Frederickburg of the 1941 "fight infantile paralysis" campaign. Plans will be made at once for the drive to be climaxed by a President's Birthday Ball.

Belgian Queen Gives \$7,000 to Relief Fund

Brussels (AP)—Dowager Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians has contributed 200,000 francs, about \$7,000 to the winter relief fund which is expected to require about a million francs daily during the coming cold months. King Leopold, confined in Laeken Castle since the Belgian capitulation, earlier contributed 1,000,000 francs.

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Italian Chief At Bardia Said To Be Missing

Story of Bergonzoli's Capture an Error, British Announce

By Edward Kennedy
Associated Press Staff Writer

With the British Forces in Libya, Jan. 8.—More and more Italians were rounded up by the British north and west of Bardia today, but the prize fugitive of them all, Gen. Annibale (Electric Whiskers) Bergonzoli, commander of Bardia, still was among the missing.

The general, famous alike for his appetite, his military exploits and his whiskers, slipped out of Bardia the night before that strong Italian base in eastern Libya surrendered.

Among the Italians captured today were a blacksmith divisional commander and his staff, who fled last Saturday night when Bergonzoli got away. They were found hiding on the coast where, apparently, they had waited in vain for a ship to pick them up.

The British at first had announced that Bergonzoli was among the prisoners taken Sunday, but today disclosed that the report had been made, owing to the difficulty of counting and separating the thousands of prisoners.

Charge General Deserted

"It transpires that on the night before Bardia fell, the Black Shirt corps commander (Gen. Bergonzoli) and his two Black Shirt (divisional) commanders deserted their troops, leaving the regular commanders to fight on," said the special communiqué.

"It is possible that they decamped by motorboat especially reserved for the purpose."

British military men said today it was possible that Bergonzoli had reached Tobruk, western Libyan base, and in Cairo military authorities said Bergonzoli had perhaps reached even Italy by boat.

Rome newspapers today eulogized Gen. Bergonzoli as a hero—as one who had died on the field of battle. His fate was still a mystery to the public at large. In the last few days a rumor was circulated that Marshal Graziani had sent a plane to Bardia to remove Bergonzoli, who is supposed to have been relieved that he was to die with his men if necessary.

Helped Overthrow Loyalists

Gen. Bergonzoli, who was dubbed "Gen. Electric Whiskers" because of his lush hirsute trimmings and his volatile temper, is a veteran of the World War, the Ethiopian campaign and the Spanish Civil War.

He is short, wiry, energetic, and in age close to 60 although his vitality gives him a more youthful look. He has been wounded many times, for he has usually been in the middle of the fighting. Once in an Ethiopian battle when others were taking "Gen. Electric Whiskers" sweet on, shouting, blowing a whistle and eating gumballs.

He has appeared in battle with a machine gun slung over his shoulder, shouting his men to move forward. He has received Italy's highest military decorations, but he doesn't wear even a ribbon on his tunic.

He was first wounded in the World War when as a captain on the Piave River he attacked a house filled with Austrians. He blasted the door open with a hand grenade just as a burst of machine-gun fire hit him in the midriff. Badly wounded, Bergonzoli jumped into the river and swam to the opposite shore. He nearly died from those wounds.

Commanded at Guadalajara

Once during the Ethiopian campaign he vanished into the woods on the Galla-Sidamo front with a small column. He came back alone days later with stomach torn up by a bullet. At other times he was hit in the arm and the shoulder.

For a time he commanded a sector in Dolo, East Africa. Then he commanded Graziani's "Hell on Wheels"—the column which took Neghelli. In those days he slept in his tunic in an open car. At dawn he would be ready to go after donning his face and whiskers—they always gathered a lot of dust—with water from his canteen.

Other generals had a machine gun nest built in the back of their speedy armored cars. "Gen. Electric Whiskers" had his removed and fitted out with a cabinet for marmalade, canned goods, bottled water and, of course, a little wine.

He went to Spain and was commander of the troops at Guadalajara where the international brigade of poorly equipped troops broke through his lines. It was a route, although Italian accounts say Bergonzoli's men at length stopped their foes with artillery, machine guns and finally bayonets.

After the battle the Madrid derided the general and his men, whereupon "Electric Whiskers" called out the band and made it play the Fascist anthem and army songs.

He was credited with the recapture of Teruel for Gen. Francisco Franco's Nationalists on January 1, 1938. A machine gun bullet passed through both his thighs before El Cersia on the Aragon front two months later.

Former Wall Streeter Made a Bishop

New York, Jan. 8 (UPI).—A one-time runner boy in Wall Street who turned down a brokerage firm partnership to enter the priesthood was honored by his church today.

He is the Right Rev. Magr. James McIntyre, who was consecrated Bishop of Cyrene and bishop auxiliary to Archbishop Francis J. Spellman today. He is 54.

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SCHOOL

Senate Daughters Drink a Toast With Water



TO THE PRESIDENT!—Senate Daughters held their first club meeting of the Seventy-seventh Congress yesterday with water toasted their new president, Cuyler Schwartz (seated, center), daughter of the Wyoming Senator. Seated (left to right) Mrs. Lewis Lind, daughter of former Senator Burke, of Nebraska; Mrs. John Martin, daughter of Senator Hughes, of Delaware; Miss Schwartz, Chiyu Thomas, daughter of the Utah Senator; Mrs. Ben Plotnicki, daughter of Senator Bulow, of South Dakota. Standing (left to right)—Agnes Doherty, niece of Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming; Mrs. Joseph Guffey Miller, niece of Senator Guffey, of Pennsylvania; Betty Ann and Helen Stewart, daughters of the Tennessee Senator, and Norine McCarran, daughter of the Nevada Senator.

Italian Press Hails Bardia As 'Victory'

Papers Pay Tribute To Gen. Bergonzoli As Hero of the Day

By Herbert L. Matthews
Copyright by New York Times

Rome, Jan. 8.—The defense of Bardia is rated by all newspapers and Fascist commentators today as an episode of great heroism and as a virtual success for Italian arms.

Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli, the Italian commander, is hailed as the hero of the day. However, nothing is said about whether he was captured in Bardia or managed to escape.

With regard to the land fighting in Cyrenaica, today's war bulletin merely states that there was "patrol and artillery activity between Bardia and Tobruk." This brings the name of Tobruk before the Italian people for the first time and foreshadows the fighting that is going to take place there. It is claimed, incidentally, that Italian planes torpedoed a British destroyer near Salum.

On the Albanian front Greek attacks are mentioned for the first time in days. They are stated to have been local in character and to have been repulsed with heavy losses.

Now that Bardia has fallen, Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist commentator, offers a new and important formula for Italy's part in the African war.

"Only an Episode," Says Gayda

"Bardia is only an episode, although a notable one," he writes. "It cannot substantially alter the task of the Italians in North Africa, which is that of engaging and wearing down the British imperial forces and keeping the Mediterranean problem in an acute stage, menacing the positions and cutting the vital lines of communications of England."

One can gain an idea of the editorials which are being written about Bardia from the characterizations of the battle which appear in the Messaggero's comments.

Bardia, it says, among other things, is "an affirmation of an inextinguishable, impeccable will to resist." It was "an epic of legendary grandeur, an immense lighthouse shining in the Mediterranean night; prodigious, such as to arouse the surprise and the admiration of the enemy; a sure indication of the iron inflexible tenacity of the Italian people." The editorial closes with a tribute to "the intrepid spirit of the immortal dead of Bardia."

The Piccolo begins its editorial by saying "the world, the whole world, now understands that we will conquer. The 25 days of Bardia are there to demonstrate, to about above the gigantic clamor of the struggle that nothing can prevail against Italy."

"The battle of Bardia has a protagonist," writes G. G. Negropoli, in the Popolo di Roma. "It is neither Lavelli nor Wilson, but Gen. Bergonzoli. At this moment, the newspapers of all the world and all the radio commentators are repeating this name: Annibale Bergonzoli. Everyone, friends and enemies, are speaking of him because the war has this truly miraculous feature, that when a hero emerges, everyone recognizes him. So long as a country can count on men like this, it cannot lose."

"Gen. Bergonzoli is synonymous with Piave, Neghelli, Uodara, Guadalajara, Santander, Alcaniz, Tortosa, Solun, Sidi Barrani, Bardia. . . . I remember Bergonzoli during the midnight mass before the advance of Neghelli, with his head uncovered, his arms folded, he seemed a saint, and so he must have seemed to his soldiers to the very end—the Saint of Bardia."

Gen. Bergonzoli is synonymous with Piave, Neghelli, Uodara, Guadalajara, Santander, Alcaniz, Tortosa, Solun, Sidi Barrani, Bardia. . . . I remember Bergonzoli during the midnight mass before the advance of Neghelli, with his head uncovered, his arms folded, he seemed a saint, and so he must have seemed to his soldiers to the very end—the Saint of Bardia."

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British Find Marine Peril Is Greater Than Air Menace

Officials and Neutral Shipping Circles Declare Germany's Sea Siege Is More Serious Than in 1917

This is the third of a series of articles looking "Behind Britain's Battle" by an Associated Press correspondent just back from England.

By Taylor Henry

New York, Jan. 8.—The main fields in which Britain seeks aid are planes and ships. Of these two, the more urgent appears to be ships.

The British still boast that their ships rule the seas, but they have discovered the menace to their maritime commerce is even more serious than the menace from the air.

Their marine deficiencies are in both freight ships and warships, and one leads to the other. The lack of enough fighting vessels to protect freight vessels leads to more casualties among the freighters, aggravating their lack.

The British are sending convoys of slow-moving freighters, 20 and 25 in a group, across the Atlantic strung out over as much as 30 miles of sea with only one converted merchant cruiser and perhaps a destroyer to guard them.

The destroyer, likely as not, is one of those released from coastal patrol duty and short-range convoy work by the 50 destroyers obtained from the United States in the defense base deal.

These convoys, and those like them steaming in on other ocean highways, are virtually England's only link with the outside world. They are the prey of the Nazi counterblockade of surface raiders, submarines and coastal bomber planes.

More Serious Than in 1917

German air and sea raiders are attacking and sinking British ships within a few hundred miles of the British coast itself.

British officials and neutral shipping circles agree that Germany's tight sea siege against England's little island is even more serious than in 1917.

British naval circles are grateful for the destroyers from the United States, but say Britain's maritime situation has grown worse since their delivery three months ago.

The British want ships, and are not particular how they get them. They have suggested that American freighters and tankers, operating or building, be sold, leased, swapped or given outright to England. British Shipping Minister Sir Ronald Cross said a few days ago that he had "covetous eyes" on foreign ships laid up in American ports.

The British say, however, these would not help much unless enough American warships were provided—under the British flag or under the American flag—to convoy the defenseless merchantmen safely across the seas.

More romantic but less pressing for the moment is the war in the air and the means with which to wage it.

The British during last year, according to official figures, have received approximately 1,500 planes from the United States. Actually, I was told just before I left England in mid-December, the number is far in excess of 1,500.

British planes, especially their fast fighters such as the eight-gun Spitfire and the Hurricane, are already considered by American military experts to be superior to anything the Germans have put in the air.

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DINNER DANCING from 7:30

UNINTERRUPTED SUPPER DANCING

10 to 2 a.m.
CARR and DON OR
CHESTRA and TRIO
LIRICO—ADELITA
VARELA singing Spanish songs
SOTHERN and JUNE
American singing

Britain's Meat Ration Cut To 23c a Week

Woolton Tells Nation Cargo Space Must Be Used to Supply Army

London, Jan. 8.—The British meat ration, cut only yesterday to the equivalent of 32 cents worth per person per week, was sharply reduced again tonight—this time to the equivalent of 23 cents worth—after a virtually meatless week-end.

The people were told frankly they must choose between steaks and victories.

Because of the diversion of shipments for war purposes, the food ministry said, it will be necessary to vary the ration at short notice in the next few months within this range of about 21 to 25 cents.

It was also learned that an order may soon be issued making it illegal to obtain any two of the following dishes at one meal—meat, poultry, cheese and eggs in the shell. Previously fish and meat at the same meal were taboo.

All this followed an outcry in the press against unrationed "luxury" meals in restaurants.

Special writers, terming the food situation a national scandal, described how they had eaten tremendous meals in swank spots without ration cards and declared "you can have as much food as you want—if you have the money."

Lord Woolton, the food minister, warned today that he could "no longer bring the world to our door," and appealed to the public to "eat British."

Speaking before a luncheon audience, the minister declared that imports must be held to a bare minimum.

Referring to last week's meat shortage—the first of the war—Lord Woolton said it was all caused by "excellent reasons," including the diversion of some supplies to Libya, where British troops still go forward.

"Would you rather have a little more meat for a week or two," he demanded, "or would you rather have Bardia?"—the Italian Libyan base captured by the British.

Contributing to the shortage, it was understood, were transportation difficulties and the fact that farmers are officially encouraged to keep reserves of meat on the hoof.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

10-11 F and G Streets
Phone District 6300

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during the winter. The necessity of feeding tens of thousands of Italian prisoners in Africa also was cited as a factor.

Many families in the last week-end had to go into stocks of tinned food. One Associated Press employee reported last night's supply of meat at his home for a family of seven was three small sausages.

The position was summed up officially as being immediately difficult but—in Lord Woolton's words—showing every sign of improving after "a fortnight of flexibility."

The weekly meat ration has been cut successfully since mid-December from the equivalent of 47 cents worth a person.

Dutch Movies Bar Jews After Rumpus

Amsterdam (via Berlin), Jan. 8 (AP).—Jews were barred from all moving-picture houses in the Netherlands beginning today. This action followed upon anti-German demonstrations by some moviegoers, especially during the showing of news reels.

It was also learned that an order may soon be issued making it illegal to obtain any two of the following dishes at one meal—meat, poultry, cheese and eggs in the shell. Previously fish and meat at the same meal were taboo.

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Fire-Fighting Priests Save London Edifice

Westminster Cathedral Slightly Damaged in Raid

By George Lait

International News Service Staff Writer
London, Jan. 8.—Steel-helmeted priests acting as fire wardens saved Westminster Cathedral, the towering Gothic Roman Catholic church of Great Britain, from destruction by flames today in a recent air raid, it was revealed tonight.

News of the attack on the famous landmark near the Houses of Parliament came while Britain enjoyed its third successive raid-free night. Twenty-eight incendiary bombs struck the cathedral and the neighboring residence of Cardinal Hinsley. But the priests, on the lookout as A. R. P. wardens atop the 284-foot tower of the church, spotted the fires at once and extinguished each before any serious damage was done.

A few German planes came over England and dropped bombs during the day Wednesday, but the weather was too poor for night flying. The air ministry said that the R. A. F. was inactive Tuesday night apparently because of inclement weather.

A thrilling sea battle between a British submarine and a German U-boat, in which the latter's conning tower was hit, also was reported.

Besides Westminster Cathedral, the temple, ancient English seat of the Knights Templar, and Westminster city hall also were blasted in the latest Nazi raids, it was said.

Not only the temple—construction of which was started in 1183—but the neighboring Inns of Court, called the inner and middle temples, were damaged by bombs. Libraries of both the Inns were considerably marred, and rendered unusable for the present. Several buildings for lawyers were partially wrecked.

The council chamber on the second floor of the Westminster city hall was burned out and its contents fell through the roof. There was a great deal of superficial damage, but old records had been removed previously. There had been no casualties in any of the bombings.

The submarine Tuna, the admiral announced, encountered a U-boat at night, and chased the German submarine for more than an hour while shells were hurled back and forth. After hitting the U-boat's conning tower, the Tuna was forced to dive owing to the appearance of German escort vessels.

Previously, said the admiral, the Tuna's guns had sunk an enemy armed tug. There were no damage to the casualties aboard the Tuna.

An air ministry announcement said:

"There was little enemy air activity Wednesday. A single aircraft bombed a town in East Anglia, where some houses were damaged. The number of casualties was very small."

"Wednesday afternoon bombs were dropped on a Midlands town by a single aircraft. There was some damage, but no casualties."

During this respite, the Welsh part of Cardiff held a mass funeral for the victims of last week's blitz. Heavy crowds turned out as the dead, many of them still unidentified, were buried in a common grave.

"The action came as the Thai radio warned the people to 'keep away from French quarters,' saying, 'we must now settle accounts with the French.'"

It was reported without confirmation that Thai forces had penetrated Indo-China as far as Siam, about 20 miles from the border, and that French forces had withdrawn from Thakehek in the North Mekong region.

By International News Service
Bangkok, Jan. 8.—Martial law was proclaimed today in the 24 Thai (Siamese) provinces bordering French Indo-China. The military officials were appointed for the 46 other provinces so they could start functioning promptly in case martial law should be extended.

The Thai government had formally declared war on Indo-China, but announced martial law had been proclaimed in districts of the country fronting Indo-China.

Laurel D. Bhakdi, legation secretary, announced he had just received from the Bangkok foreign office the following cable advice:

"In view of incessant acts of aggression committed by French in Indo-China against Thailand and in order to preserve peace and order within Thailand, police department issued order on January 6 instructing all Frenchmen, with certain exceptions, to deliver up arms and ammunition in their possession, and restricting their residence to Bangkok and Dhonburi only."

"Martial law proclaimed in 24 provinces bordering on Indo-China." Explaining the "certain exceptions" the secretary said that French priests, consular authorities and sympathizers with the Thai cause would not be covered in the proclamation.

Men praise Teacher's "smoothness." "Scotch without a burr-r" they say. But, chiefly it appeals to their taste.

Chatham, Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—Preston W. Moses, Chatham publisher, has announced his candidacy for reelection to the House of Delegates.

Moses seeks reelection

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Baden-Powell to Be Buried Today in His Beloved Africa

Hero of Mafeking, Boy Scouts' Founder, Will Rest in Kenya

By the Associated Press

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Jan. 8.—Lord Baden-Powell—a military genius who devoted much of his life to a peace organization, the Boy Scouts—will be buried tomorrow on a sunny slope of Mount Kenya deep in the Africa he loved.

The man who won British acclaim as the defender of Mafeking in the Boer War died today at his home in Nyeri from a heart ailment. He was 83.

At the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899, Baden-Powell was in command at Mafeking, a sultry little town of corrugated iron buildings in Bechuanaland.

With a force far superior to Baden-Powell's band of irregulars, the Boers attacked Mafeking immediately.

The Boers cut the water supply of the town. Baden-Powell dug wells. . . They brought up heavy guns and poured shells on the defenders. Baden-Powell invented a system of warning when the big shells were on their way. . . Possessing only two seven-pounders, it was useless for the irregulars to fire back. Baden-Powell countered with a series of daring bayonet sorties.

Seize Is Lifted

For seven months this kept up and the heat came. The Boers were driven away. The Boers found Baden-Powell organizing a regular system of recreation in the baked and shelled town.

Baden-Powell became a world hero.

More glamour was attached to his figure when it was disclosed he took an army examination "just fun" and scored second in a list of 700 applicants.

He remained in Africa, lending his talents for organizing to form the South African constabulary. Next he was inspector general of cavalry for Great Britain.

Lord Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts in 1907, following his retirement from the army, to "promote good citizenship in the rising generation" and to further peace through advancement of international understanding.

Baden-Powell also founded the Girl Scouts, of which his widow is the British head.

From his headquarters in the movement spread in Britain, the Baden-Powell served as a British intelligence officer in the World War.

Greeks Launch Big Offensive

GREEK, from Page 1.

Royal Air Force communiqué, received considerable damage.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were seen to hit several buildings and a number of fires were started. The operations were carried out in snow, sleet and rain. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was also encountered but all planes are said to have returned safely.

Press Undersecretary Nikolouris told foreign correspondents today that the struggle was far from being a simple matter of Greek and hard. He said that Greece did not yet know what complications and what forces or tests would have to be faced, but added:

"Greece will have no fear whatever circumstances may arise; she will fight unflinchingly until the end, and she will conquer."

"She will struggle not only for herself but the most generous ideals, having at her disposal the most formidable weapons, namely, her spirit and her morale, as well as enormous inspiration. May this serve as an example for the peoples who are capable of discerning between the ideas of freedom and servitude and of imagining the consequences of the latter."

Lieut. Col. Trunk Dies of Heart Attack on Duty

Lieut. Col. Otto G. Trunk, chief of the Information Service, Office of the Administrator of Export Control, died yesterday of a heart attack while on business at Bolling Field. He was 49.

Born at New Albany, Ind., November 8, 1891, Col. Trunk was educated at the Denver Preparatory School and the University of Denver. He entered an officer's training school at the outset of the World War and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery, becoming an aerial observer and serving overseas with the 101st Aero Squadron.

Upon his return to the United States, he served with various Air Service units, being stationed at Bolling Field from February, 1925, to May, 1927. For two years of foreign service, he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Air Corps here for six years.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Carrie Marshall Trunk, and a daughter, Miss Joan C. Trunk, both of 4536 Twenty-eighth street Northwest.

Moses seeks reelection

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Nazis Claim Sinking of Two Trade Ships

Minesweeper Also 'Probably Destroyed,' Germans Assert

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 8.—New attacks by sea and air on British vessels were reported today to have resulted in the sinking of two merchant ships totaling 10,500 tons and the probable destruction of a third, a 900-ton unit of a minesweeping flotilla.

The latest success was achieved about 300 miles west of Ireland this morning, informed quarters said, when a single combat plane bombed an 8,000-ton merchantman to pieces. Three dives and three hits were reported.

A high command communiqué, covering yesterday's actions, told of the other two attacks.

"During a thrust against the English coast, one speedboat attacked an enemy convoy, strongly protected by destroyers, off the Thames mouth, sinking one 3,500-ton merchant ship," the communiqué announced.

In the middle of the North Sea, the highest command said, a three-power plane on armed reconnaissance attacked a minesweeper flotilla, "scoring several direct hits on one vessel. The ship was left in a burning, sinking condition."

Despite unfavorable weather, the high command reported, German airmen continued attacks on London yesterday. "Small combat units hitting the British capital with incendiary and explosive bombs. Others were said to have attacked airports, railways and industries in southern and central England."

"In these actions," the communiqué said, "numerous airplanes marked on several airports were machine-gunned from low altitudes. Chemical factories were badly hit."

Meanwhile a Japanese military mission arrived in Berlin for conferences concerning the cooperation between the Japanese and the German navy in a treaty signed here September 27.

It was stated the commission would hold extended conferences with German military leaders and study matters arising from the treaty, to which Italy is the third party.

Inquest Holds Man In Hit-Run Death

INQUEST, from Page 1.

other driver.

At a second inquest, Raymond M. Young, colored, 23, of 617 Florida Avenue Northwest, was held for the action of the grand jury in connection with the death of Mrs. Olive E. Edwards, 41, of 2827 Fifteenth Street Northwest.

Mrs. Edwards died at Walter Reed Hospital December 23, three days after she was struck while standing on a loading platform at Fourteenth and U Streets Northwest.

It was testified that Young suffered an epileptic attack while driving and lost control of his car. Lieut. Young made application for a driver's license he had sworn that he did not have the affliction.

Truck Crash Injures Six

Six colored men were hurt yesterday when a truck they were riding in collided with a sedan at New York and Fairview Avenues Northwest. All were treated at Providence Hospital.

Henry Pinckney, 34, of 1021 Lincoln Place Southeast, suffered a dislocated shoulder and cuts; John Moody, 24, of 1818 1/2 Street Southwest, fractured collar bone; Silas Adams, 38, of 2322 I Street Northwest, abrasions; and William Watson, 62, of 2433 Virginia Avenue Northwest, fractured ribs.

James A. Sowers, 38, of Alexandria, Va., was given first aid at Casualty Hospital for cuts and bruises received when the automobile he was riding in collided with another at Fourteenth and F Streets Northwest.

Mrs. Esther Vots, 1629 R Street Southeast, suffered a fractured right arm when the car she was driving struck another at Sixth and East Capitol Streets. She was treated at Providence Hospital.

Funeral Rites Today For Charles M. Posey

Funeral services for Charles M. Posey, 52, of Cabin John, who died Monday in the Takoma Park Sanatorium, will be held at 11 a. m. today in the Methodist Church at Potomac, Md. The Rev. Edgar C. Soper, pastor of his church, will conduct the services. Burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Mrs. Posey, who was unmarried, leaves four brothers, John, Artie, Wallace and William A. all of Montgomery County. He was a life-long resident of Montgomery County.

It was reported that the Hungarian government, reflecting concern over Budapest's position hitherto as a relay point for Balkan news, threatened correspondence with prosecution by military tribunals for sending to foreign countries "military news of any kind, either by telegram, telephone, letter or any other means."

This threat was contained in an urgent letter from the Foreign Office Press Bureau to foreign correspondents.

Train service and all telephone communication between Hungary and Europe was suspended today, presumably because of floods on the Bulgarian side of the frontier.

In connection with Nazi troop movements and war material movements into Rumania, the explosion of a German munitions train was reported today. Moving over one of the three main lines from Hungary to Rumania, it crashed with another train, damaged a large part of the town of Berettyo Ufalu and so wrecked that trains that repairs probably will take weeks.

Correspondents Threatened

Hungarian censorship clamped down on details before the number of casualties could be learned.

Queen Helps Poor On 68th Birthday

U. S. Replies to Plea By Suggesting Those With Vises Be Freed

Copyright by New York Times

The United States has in effect rejected a French plea to take exceptional measures toward facilitating the migrating of thousands of refugees of many races and nationalities now in France to this hemisphere on the ground that no orderly procedure could be followed, particularly with governments under German domination.

The appeal was made in a note transmitted by Gaston Henry-Haye, the French ambassador, on November 25. A reply was made 10 days ago.

In its plea the Vichy government recalled the humanitarian principles of the United States and suggested that this country and others of the Western Hemisphere provide a refuge for many of the hundreds of thousands of persons of many origins in France, particularly Jews forced out of Luxembourg and Germany.

The State Department, replying, said that the French government, if it wished to get rid of people whom it has to feed and care for, might begin by giving exit permits to persons in unoccupied France holding American visas. While the number of such persons was not stated, it was understood to be 3,500.

The reasons for the refusal to grant these permits appear to rest with Germany, rather than with the Vichy government. It is believed that Germany does not want the persons concerned to leave France.

France also urged the United States to exert pressure on the other American countries so that they might open their doors wider to refugees. This was refused.

Paris Gets Food, Fuel

Copyright by New York Times

Vichy, Jan. 8.—Conditions in Paris continue to cause concern to the government here.

To alleviate the rigors of the season, there, particularly as regards food and fuel, the government economic committee decided today to increase rationing to speed the movement of foodstuffs to the capital and to give larger unemployment doles in the Paris district. In fact, all the six paragraphs of the official communiqué relate to the Vichy government's efforts to speed the movement of foodstuffs to the capital.

That the problem is acute is evident from Paris newspapers. Even such a traditionally nonpartisan organ as the Petit Parisien speaks of the "crisis of supplies in the Vichy" as "the man who has failed to accomplish the mission entrusted him by Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain," the chief of state.

May Help British Cause

Diplomatic circles in Washington viewed the change in British policy as a shrewd diplomatic stroke aimed at reassuring France and aiming Spain away from the Axis.

As far as Spain is concerned, the long-range battle program on a long-range basis was understood to depend on Franco's continued non-belligerence. The case for France was said to hinge upon the extent of the Vichy government's future collaboration with Germany.

Norman H. Davis, Red Cross chairman, said a consignment will be sent to the Atlantic in the "latter part" of January in American vessel. The shipment for France, he said, will be "exclusively for children and will be confined to medical supplies in the strict sense, dried or canned milk, children's clothing and, with certain exceptions, vitamin concentrates."

Distribution of supplies, Davis said, will be effected solely by the American Red Cross, either direct or through the French authorities, under strict supervision to children's hospitals and clinics.

The Spanish consignment will consist of milk, Davis disclosed. Reporting that shortages in Spain of wheat and other cereals presented not only a menace to the health of the entire population, but also a danger to the French population, Davis stated that further food supplies for the Spanish were contemplated.

Hoover Tells French Needs

New York, Jan. 8 (AP).—Former President Herbert Hoover said tonight that a cable received today from the French government in Paris declared that "imports of 30,000,000 bushels of bread grain and 100,000,000 pounds of meat and fats and foods for children would be required to sustain the French population with a modicum of health until the coming harvest."

Hoover, head of the Belgium relief committee during the World War, is now serving as honorary chairman of the national committee on food for the five small democracies.

Food for French Captives

New York, Jan. 8 (INS).—One thousand packages of food and clothing destined for French prisoners of war in occupied France and scheduled to pass the blockade with consent of the British authorities were being assembled today in New York.

Each kit contains the following: one sweater, one pair of socks, two tins of corned beef, one large cake of soap, two packs of cigarettes and one 2½-pound tin of dried milk.

DR. F. M. EDWARDS' DISCOVERY FOR CONSTIPATION

Benefits Nation of Sufferers

COLUMBUS, OHIO: For over 20 years Dr. F. M. Edwards (widely known physician) successfully treated scores of patients for constipation and its attendant evils, such as nervousness, headache, indigestion, etc.

Thousands take ALLENBURG for the relief of constipation, indigestion, nervousness, headache, etc. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all these ailments. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all these ailments.

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France Denied Haven in U. S. For Refugees

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Alien Agents Held Damaging U. S. Trade

Charges that "Anti-American" agents have filtered into positions of responsibility with United States business firms and have committed acts damaging to this country's trade with Latin America were made yesterday by Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics.

While Rockefeller declined to identify the agents as representatives of any particular nation, officials left no doubt that Germany and to a lesser extent Italy and Japan are involved. In a prepared statement, Rockefeller described the disclosure as "a serious concern from a defense point of view."

The statement made public these findings of a special investigative mission sent by Rockefeller's office in 1938 to 20 Latin American countries.

"That United States business is frequently represented in Central and South America by firms and individuals now known to support objectives contrary to the best interests of the American republics."

"That these representatives often use advertising appropriations of United States business firms to force newspapers and, in some instances, radio stations to adopt anti-American editorial policies."

Belong to Anti-American Societies

"That many employees of United States companies or their affiliates in Central and South America are known members of local anti-American organizations."

"That many anti-American firms, which formerly sold only European products, have now begun to obtain agencies for United States business."

"That many of these agents who now represent United States firms are obtaining through this medium confidential trade information."

"That profits thus derived from representation of United States firms are being used to finance operations of propaganda agencies."

"That many of the firms representing United States companies also act as centers for distribution of anti-American literature and propaganda."

"Officers and employees of a number of firms, representing United States business, are officials of anti-American powers."

The report of the mission has been made available to the Justice Department and other departments, it was learned.

No Action Taken Yet

Rockefeller said a course of action to eliminate the situation was being considered, but that none has yet been taken.

"Many United States companies," he declared, "have already taken steps to remedy the situation."

"It should be emphasized also that in many cases the firms involved have had no knowledge of the anti-American activities of their agents."

Navy Revamped On 3-Fleet Basis

NAVY, from Page 1.

commander sends Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, now superintendent of the Naval Academy, to become commander of the Atlantic fleet, Pacific fleet, and the Third Naval District.

Admiral Brown, who now commands those units, will come ashore to be commander of the new Navy Yard and the Third Naval District. Rear Admiral Walter S. Anderson, director of naval intelligence, will relieve Vice Admiral William S. Anderson, as commander of the Pacific fleet, and when two battle force and Battle Division 4, Pye comes here for duty with the Navy General Board.

Rear Admiral Herbert F. Leary, director of operations training in the office of naval operations, here, will take Admiral Kimmel's post in command of battle force cruisers. Rear Admiral John H. Newton, commanding the Pacific fleet's 3rd battle force and Battle Division 2, will come here for duty with the Navy General Board.

Other changes put Rear Admiral Isaac C. Kidd, now chief of staff to Admiral Pye, in command of battle force cruisers, and Rear Admiral David Bagley, commander of the Mare Island Navy Yard, in command of battle division 2.

Willson to Academy

Rear Admiral Willson, whom Admiral Kidd will relieve, will become superintendent of the Naval Academy. Rear Admiral Walter N. Vernou, now in command of battle division 2, will become president of the Pacific Coast board of inspection and survey, relieving Rear Admiral Stewart Gannon, who is retiring April 1.

Rear Admiral Sherwood A. Tamm, chief of staff to Admiral Richardson, will take the post vacated by Admiral Newton in command of cruiser division 5, while Rear Admiral Clark Woodward, present commander of the New York Navy Yard, will retire April 1.

Yard will be relieved from his post at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., and become commander of submarines, scouting force. Rear Admiral Wilhelm L. Friedell, now holding that post, will become commander of the Mare Island navy yard.

Yesterday's reshuffling of the high command sends Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, now superintendent of the Naval Academy, to become commander of the Atlantic fleet, Pacific fleet, and the Third Naval District.

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Home Loan Board Officials Accused

AUDIT, from Page 1.

ties are charged by the General Accounting Office, which is responsible to Congress and not to the President, those involved are required to reimburse the Government for any losses.

No Names Mentioned

No names were mentioned in the report's section on Federal Home Loan Bank Board irregularities, but it was stated "a board member was reimbursed for expenses incurred in reporting for duty at the time of appointment involving travel from Seattle, Wash., to Washington, D. C."

Members of the board are Chairman John H. Fahey, of Massachusetts; Vice Chairman T. D. Webb, Tennessee; Franklin W. Hancock, Jr., North Carolina; Fred W. Catlett, Washington State; and W. H. Husband, Ohio.

The report, for the year ended June 30, 1940, also included a recommendation for legislation to fix the responsibility for erroneous or illegal payments of Government funds upon the official who certifies vouchers and pay rolls.

The recommendation resulted from what the Comptroller General said was confusion as to whether the disbursing officer or the certifying officer should be held responsible. Bonding of certifying officers was suggested.

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Complete Text of President's Budget Message Asking for \$17,500,000,000

\$10,811,000,000 Represents Initial Defense Estimate

Billions More Will Be Needed to Finance Rearmament, Aid to Democracies; New Taxes Proposed to Cut \$9,200,000,000 Deficit.

The text of the President's message on the budget follows:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, which I transmit herewith, is a reflection of a world at war. Carrying out the mandate of the people, the Government has embarked on a program for the total defense of our democracy. This means warships, freighters, tanks, planes, and guns to protect us against aggression; and jobs, health, and security to strengthen the bulwarks of democracy. Our problem in the coming year is to combine these two objectives so as to protect our democracy against external pressure and internal slackness.

The threatening world situation forces us to build up land, sea, and air forces able to meet and master any contingency. It is dangerous to prepare for a little defense. It is safe only to prepare for total defense. Total defense means more than weapons. It means an industrial capacity stepped up to produce all the material for defense with the greatest possible speed. It means people of health and stamina, conscious of their democratic rights and responsibilities. It means an economic and social system functioning smoothly and geared to high-speed performance. The defense budget, therefore, must go beyond the needs of the Army and Navy.

It is not enough to defend our national existence. Democracy as a way of life is equally at stake. The ability of the democracies to employ their full resources of man power and skill and plant has been challenged. We meet this challenge by maximum utilization of plant and man power and by maintaining governmental services, social security, and aid to those suffering through no fault of their own. Only by maintaining all of these activities can we claim the effective use of resources which our democratic system is expected to yield, and thus justify the expenditures required for its defense.

The National Program

In this Budget I am presenting a program for 1942, carefully worked out to combine these objectives. This program, including defense and nondefense activities, will cost about \$17.5 billion of dollars. For the same period, we expect the largest national income for the Nation as a whole and also the largest tax receipts.

In addition to but essentially as a complement to this program, the time has come for immediate consideration of assuring the continuation of the flow of vitally necessary munitions to those nations which are defending themselves against attack and against the imposition of a totalitarian government upon them. Such a complementary program would call for appropriations and contract authorizations over and above this Budget. The sum of all these defense efforts should be geared to the productive capacity of this Nation expanded to its utmost efforts.

Defense Program and Defense Expenditures

Sixty-two per cent of the expenditures proposed in this Budget are for national defense. No one can predict the ultimate cost of a program that is still in development, for no one can define the future. When we recall the staggering changes in the world situation in the last six months, we realize how tentative all present estimates must be. These expenditures must be seen as a part of a defense program stretching over several years. On the basis of the appropriations and authorizations enacted for national defense from June, 1940, up to the present time, plus the recommendations for supplemental appropriations and authorizations for 1941 and the recommendations contained in this Budget for 1942, we have a program of 28 billion dollars.

This is a vast sum, difficult to visualize in terms of work actually to be done. If we can prove that we are able to organize and execute such a gigantic program in a democratic way, we have made a positive contribution in a world in which the workability of democracy is challenged.

This defense program is summarized below:

Appropriations, authorizations and recommendations (June, 1940, 1941, 1942)	(in millions of dollars)
Army	11,587
Navy	8,625
Extension of industrial plant	1,287
Other defense activities	1,287
Total	22,486

The Army funds provide for the training and maintenance of a force of men increasing from 250,000 in June, 1940, to 1,400,000 in 1942, equipped with the most modern devices of motorized and mechanical warfare. The Navy estimates continue the construction of our over-all Navy and contemplate the doubling of naval personnel. There is provision for a great increase in the number of Army and Navy planes and for training pilots, technicians, and ground crews.

Behind the lines a whole new defense industry is being built with the financial support of the Federal Government. One hundred and twenty-five new plants are under contract; more are planned. In submitting these recommendations, I have not covered the full requirements of the civilian training program. At present, surveys are under way which will provide a basis for transmitting an estimate of funds needed for extension of this essential defense activity. In the current fiscal year, over a million men and women are included in the various programs of apprentice training, vocational training in trade schools and engineering colleges, work-experience shops, and pilot training.

Expenditures under the defense program during the last six months amount to 1,750 million dollars. This is two and one-half times the amount spent for national defense in the same period of the fiscal year 1940. However, these expenditures understate the progress already made. In the last six months, orders for 10 billion dollars have been placed. This means that in addition to present defense production, all over the country more factories, large and small, are getting ready rapidly to increase production. Once these preparations have been completed actual deliveries and expenditures will be greatly accelerated.

I expect actual expenditures to be stepped up to four and three-quarter billion dollars in the six months ending June, 1941, and to almost 11 billion in the fiscal year 1942. We shall actually expend more than 28 billion dollars for defense in the fiscal year 1942, but can be accomplished, but only if management, labor, and consumers cooperate to the utmost.

Nondefense Expenditures

The increased military expenditures permit a substantial reduction in nondefense expenditures for the same activities which are made less necessary by improved economic conditions. Obligations such as interest, pensions, and insurance benefits are fixed. Almost as fixed are the appropriations for which the Congress has already made legislative commitments—security grants to the States, Federal aid for highways, the 30 per cent tariff revenue aside for reducing agricultural surpluses, and similar items. Together, these fixed items make up nearly half of the nondefense expenditures I am proposing for the fiscal year 1942. For the items subject to administrative rather than legislative action, I have been able to reduce expenditures by 600 million dollars or 15 per cent. This reduction and its relation to total expenditures are shown below:

Estimated in millions of dollars	%	
Defense program	10,811	62
Fixed commitments	5,148	29
Other activities	1,478	8
Total (excluding returns from Government corporations)	17,437	100

Certain reductions are possible in carrying out the established policies relating to public works and relief, but little change can be made in the regular operating costs of government. As I indicated in my Budget Message last year, the operating costs of the regular departments are already down to the bedrock of the activities and functions ordered by the Congress. In spite of the defense pressure on many of these regular programs, expenditures will be kept below the level of the current year.

Social and Economic Programs

It is our policy to retain the ideals and objectives of our social and economic programs in the face of war changes. The costs of these programs affected by economic activity are flexible. Because of the defense effort some of these programs can be carried on at a lower cost. In other cases, no curtailment is possible without sacrificing our objectives.

We should realize, however, that even with a fully functioning defense effort there will remain special areas of need and that social security, agricultural benefits, and work relief contribute to total defense in terms of the health and morale of our people.

SOCIAL-SECURITY PROGRAMS—I recommend the continuance in full measure of the social-security programs. This includes not only the payment of old-age benefits as required by law but also aid to youth and continued payments toward the State aid of old persons not covered by the insurance benefits; aid to children and to the physically handicapped. In total, these services will require approximately the same expenditures as the current fiscal year, except for some increase in grants to the States as required by law.

Furthermore, I deem it vital that the Congress give consideration to the inclusion in the old-age and survivors insurance system and the unemployment compensation system of workers not now covered.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS—The increased domestic market for farm products resulting from defense expenditure, will improve the income position of many farmers. At the same time the curtailment of foreign markets, particularly in cotton, wheat, and tobacco, would leave large numbers of these farmers in a serious plight without the continuance of the farm programs. After weighing both of these factors, I estimate a reduction of 45 million dollars in the agricultural programs. We are definitely maintaining the principles of parity and soil conservation.

PUBLIC WORKS—During this period of national emergency it seems appropriate to defer construction projects that interfere with the defense program by diverting man power and materials. Further, it is very wise for us to establish a reservoir of post-defense projects to help absorb labor that later will be released by defense industry.

With this in mind, I am recommending reductions for rivers and harbors and flood-control work. Where possible, without placing the projects or the water users thereof in jeopardy, reductions are proposed

General Budget Summary for Fiscal Year Ending June, '42

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

	Estimated fiscal year 1942	Estimated fiscal year 1941
I. Receipts:		
1. Revenues	\$8,500,135,000	\$6,817,210,000
Internal revenue	8,500,135,000	7,200,000
Railroad Unemployment Insurance	285,000,000	302,000,000
Customs	161,438,830	158,050,305
Miscellaneous revenues	3,963,773,830	7,284,040,305
2. Realization upon assets:		
Return of surplus funds from Government corporations	360,000,000	360,000,000
Other	7,961,170	8,669,695
Total receipts	\$9,791,735,000	\$7,653,210,000
Deduct net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	696,300,000	640,280,000
Net receipts	\$9,095,435,000	\$7,012,930,000
II. Expenditures:		
1. Legislative, judicial and executive	41,328,200	38,546,168
2. Civil departments and agencies	956,028,287	965,154,202
3. General Public Works Program	502,884,000	502,884,000
4. National defense	10,811,314,000	6,863,923,000
5. Veterans' pensions and benefits	569,370,000	569,110,000
6. Aids to agriculture:		
Gross expenditures	1,061,561,700	1,106,391,800
Return of surplus funds from Government corporations	315,000,000	315,000,000
7. Aids to youth	274,563,260	369,325,000
8. Social security	462,320,000	430,279,900
9. Work relief:		
Gross expenditures	1,084,139,700	1,501,915,000
Return of surplus funds from Government corporations	24,500,000	70,008,000
10. Refunds	89,006,300	1,100,000,000
11. Interest on the public debt	1,225,000,000	216,215,000
12. Transfers to trust accounts	274,563,260	150,000,000
13. Supplemental items—regular	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total expenditures, excluding debt retirement	\$17,485,328,049	\$13,202,370,970
III. Net deficit	\$8,589,893,049	\$6,190,440,970
IV. Debt retirement	100,000,000	100,000,000
V. Gross deficit	\$8,689,893,049	\$6,290,440,970
VI. Means of financing deficit:		
1. Net decrease in working balance on general and special account (Supporting Schedule No. 3)	100,000,000	100,000,000
2. Borrowings:		
Replacing debt retirement	9,210,093,049	6,189,440,970
Increasing the public debt	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total, means of financing	\$9,310,093,049	\$6,289,440,970

In the expenditures for reclamation projects, I have requested that further contracts for the construction of public buildings outside the District of Columbia be held in abeyance for the present. On the other hand, I have recommended funds for power and other projects considered essential to national defense.

Projects under construction, or on which bids have been solicited, will go forward to completion. Throughout the Federal service other projects are being deferred until a more appropriate time. However, surveys and the planning of new projects will go forward so that construction can be resumed without delay. This will produce a long list of public work projects, apart from defense construction, arranged according to priorities. Such a list could be submitted to a future Congress for the appropriation of funds to put it into operation.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—The defense program has already resulted in a substantial increase in production, employment, and national income. Although industrial production is now running 20 per cent above the average level of 1939, there are still many persons either unemployed, or employed as emergency workers, or incapable of steady employment.

The defense program will lead to further reemployment, and also to a further increase in the labor force and to a shift from part-time to full-time or over-time employment. But even under the full defense program we cannot expect full absorption of the labor force because some people just cannot be fitted into the picture. There will be some localities with a labor shortage at the same time that others have a labor surplus. There will be shortages of particular skills and aptitudes at the same time that others are in surplus.

I recommend an appropriation of 995 million dollars for work relief for the full fiscal year. This is 400 million dollars less than the amount required for the present fiscal year. It will not be necessary to use this full amount if the defense program in the fiscal year 1941 reemployment than is presently indicated. The expenditure can also be reduced if employers will contribute by hiring unskilled or semi-skilled or older workers for those jobs where special skills are not required.

We must face the fact that even with what we call "full employment" there will remain a large number of persons who cannot be adjusted to our industrial life. For this group, the Government must provide work opportunities.

Financing the National Program

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE COMPARED—The defense program dominates not only the expenditure side of the Budget, but influences also the expected revenue. Economic activities and national income are rising to record heights. From a higher national income a greater revenue will flow, although in the case of most taxes there is, of course, a time lag. The revenue for the fiscal year 1941 will reflect some of the increase in defense activities; the revenue for the fiscal year 1942 will be affected to a larger extent; but the full impact will not be felt before the fiscal year 1943.

The revenue for the fiscal year 1942 is expected to be 9 billion dollars. It will exceed the revenue collected in the fiscal year 1940—the last year before the start of the present defense program—by 3 billion dollars. One-half of this increase will come from the defense taxes already enacted by the Congress, the other half from the increase in revenue from other sources.

The revenue expected for 1942 will be 1.6 billion dollars larger than the total of all nondefense expenditures. This 1.6 billion is greater than the annual expenditure on defense before the present program started, but less than will be necessary for maintaining the Army and Navy at the new level.

Estimates of receipts for 1942 and 1941 are set forth below:

	Estimated in millions of dollars	%
Receipts		
Progressive taxes on individuals and estates	12,919	1,271
Profit and capital taxes on corporations	2,839	1,745
Customs, excise, stamp and miscellaneous taxes	2,768	2,697
Employment taxes for Federal old-age and survivors insurance	725	668
Other miscellaneous receipts (including bank income taxes)	439	422
Total receipts (excluding returns from Government corporations)	\$6,971	67,293
Deduct net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	696	640
Net receipts (excluding returns from Government corporations)	\$6,275	60,853

Under present tax laws, deficits of 6.2 billion dollars in 1941 and 9.2 billion dollars in 1942 may be expected. The calculations follow:

	Estimated in millions of dollars	%
Expenditures		
1942	17,485	113,542
1941	13,202	81,542
Receipts		
1942	8,500	54,265
1941	6,817	43,623
Excess of expenditures over receipts	\$9,210	59,277
Less return of surplus funds from Government corporations	100	700
Deficit	\$9,310	59,977

In presenting the above calculations, I am assuming that the Congress will accept the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the earmarking of taxes for retirement of defense obligations be repealed; and the proposal of the Postmaster General that the 3-cent rate on first-class postage be continued.

TAX POLICY—There is no agreement on how much of such an extraordinary defense program should be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis and how much by borrowing. Only very drastic and restrictive taxation which curtails consumption would finance defense wholly on a pay-as-you-go basis. I fear that such taxation would interfere with the full use of our productive capacities. We have a choice between restrictive tax measures applied to the present national income and a higher tax yield from increased national income under less restrictive tax measures. I suggest, therefore, a financial policy aimed at collecting progressive taxes out of a higher level of national income. I am opposed to a tax policy which restricts general consumption as long as unused capacity is available and as long as idle labor can be employed.

We cannot yet conceive the complete measure of extraordinary taxes which are necessary to pay off the cost of emergency defense and to aid in avoiding inflationary price rises which may occur when full capacity is approached.

However, a stamp should be made this year to meet a larger percentage of defense payments from current tax receipts. The additional tax measures should be based on the principle of ability to pay. Because it is the fixed policy of the Government that no citizen should make any abnormal net profit out of national defense, I am not satisfied that existing laws are in this respect adequate.

I hope that action toward these ends will be taken at this session of the Congress.

I see many ways in which our tax system can be improved without resort to restrictive tax levies. By adjustments in the existing tax

laws the present rates of progressive taxation could be made fully effective, as I believe the Congress intended.

We must face the fact that the continued maintenance of an expanded Army and Navy and the interest on our defense debt will call for large Federal expenditures in the years ahead. Our tax system must be made ready to meet these requirements.

I am as much concerned about our long-run need for an improved tax system as I am about the immediate necessity of financing the defense program.

I have often expressed my belief that no really satisfactory tax reform can be achieved without readjusting the Federal-State-local fiscal relationship. I urge a thorough investigation of the possibilities of a comprehensive tax reform; I propose that meanwhile we make all possible progress in improving the Federal tax system.

BORROWING—A substantial part of the defense program must, of course, be financed by borrowing. Investors will be given increased opportunities to contribute their share toward defense through the purchase of Government securities. Such borrowing is not hazardous as long as it is accompanied by tax measures which assure a sufficient tax yield in the future. This raises the question of the debt limit. The Congress, by making appropriations and levying taxes, in fact controls the size of the debt regardless of the existence of a statutory debt limit. If the Congress, subsequent to the establishment of a statutory debt limit, makes appropriations and authorizations which require borrowing in excess of that limit, it has, in effect, rendered that prior limit null and void. In the first 130 years of our national life, the Congress controlled the debt successfully without requiring such a limit. In view of these facts, I question the significance of a statutory debt limit, except as it serves as a fiscal monitor.

The fiscal policy outlined here would be in accord with our objective of financing the defense program in an equitable manner, facilitating full use of our national resources, and avoiding inflationary policies which would aggravate the problems of post-defense adjustment.

THE DEBT PROBLEM—For more than 25 years the world has been in a state of political turmoil and its economies have been out of balance. This world condition is reflected in unbalanced budgets in all countries. Here, the first World War, the war against the depression, the present defense program, all resulted in large additions to the Federal debt. I understand the concern of those who would like to see the growth of the Federal debt. Yet the main fiscal problem is not the rise of the debt, but the rise of debt charges in relation to the development of our resources.

For recovery raised national income by more than 30 billion dollars above the depression depth. In the same period the total annual Federal interest charges increased by 400 million dollars. Even if these interest charges increase, they can scarcely present a serious fiscal problem so long as a high level of national income can be maintained.

Investors are fully aware of this fact. The bonds of the United States Government are the safest securities in the world because they are backed by the best asset in the world—the productive capacity of the American people. Our tax burden is still moderate compared to that of most other countries.

It should be borne in mind that our national debt results from wars and the economic upheavals following war. These conditions are not of our own making. They have been forced upon us. The national debt of all nations would be far lower today if competitive armaments had not existed during the past quarter of a century. If this war should be followed, as I hope it will, by peace in a world of good neighbors, then the complete elimination of competitive armaments will become possible. Only in such a world can economic stability be restored.

If a high level of economic activity can be maintained during the defense period and what will be a more difficult task—maintained in the post-defense period, then the fiscal needs can be readily met.

The Budget of the United States presents our national program. It is a preview of our work plan, a forecast of things to come. It charts the course of the Nation.

The necessity for leading the present Budget with armament expenditures must be every American's concern. A very turn of fate places this burden of defense on the backs of a peace-loving people.

We can meet the demands of armament because we are a people with the will to defend and the means to defend. The boundaries of our productive capacity have never been set.

The whole program set forth in this Budget has been prepared at a time when no man could see all the signposts ahead. One marker alone stands out all down the road. That marker carries no so much an admonition as a command to defend our democratic way of life.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

January 3, 1941.

War Department

Bureau or Subdivision	1941	1942	Budget estimate, 1942
GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS			
Military Establishment			
Annual appropriations:			
General Staff Corps	\$41,810,000	\$46,427,200	\$46,427,200
Adjutant General's Department	28,605,215	28,605,215	28,605,215
General Staff Corps	80,664	80,664	80,664
Adjutant General's Department	2,870,473	2,870,473	2,870,473
Finance Department	822,311,147	1,191,520,187	1,191,520,187
Quartermaster's Department	1,909,847	3,011,344,115	3,011,344,115
Signal Corps	142,327,432	103,577,000	103,577,000
Medical Department	1,190,854,949	1,683,041,000	1,683,041,000
Ordnance Department	73,022,914	86,228,000	86,228,000
Chemical Warfare Service	47,321,355	40,902,000	40,902,000
Artillery and Coast Artillery (service schools)	868,662	1,012,300	1,012,300
Engineers	35,660,532	50,736,000	50,736,000
Infantry and Cavalry	520,289	561,000	561,000
Special Forces	49,370,430	50,711,000	50,711,000
United States Military Academy	2,334,190	2,388,000	2,388,000
National Guard	70,476,675	23,893,180	23,893,180
Organized Reserve	129,352,689	129,352,689	129,352,689
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	4,940,317	5,808,900	5,808,900
United States Army Reserve	2,334,190	2,388,000	2,388,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	732,710	732,710	732,710
National defense activities, War Department	750,000	750,000	750,000
Total annual appropriations, military activities	\$5,603,600,149	\$5,967,294,762	\$5,967,294,762
Salaries and expenses	\$9,086,021	\$9,181,137	\$9,181,137
Total annual appropriations, Military Establishment	\$5,612,686,170	\$5,976,475,899	\$5,976,475,899
Civil Functions Administered by the War Department			
Annual appropriations:			
Quartermaster Corps	\$2,308,925	\$2,765,626	\$2,765,626
Corps of Engineers	197,992	222,744	222,744
Corps of Engineers	49,584,802	43,120,000	43,120,000
Total annual appropriations, civil functions	\$52,063,725	\$46,088,510	\$46,088,510
Permanent appropriations:			
Maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters	135,000	135,000	135,000
Total, annual and permanent appropriations, civil functions	\$52,198,725	\$46,223,510	\$46,223,510
Total, general and special accounts, War Department, exclusive of Panama Canal	\$5,664,880,895	\$6,022,699,319	\$6,022,699,319
Panama Canal			
Annual appropriations:			
Maintenance and operation	\$77,011,367	\$14,884,000	\$14,884,000
Sanitation	1,043,393	1,043,393	1,043,393
Construction of additional facilities, Panama Canal	20,011,000	24,295,011	24,295,011
Total annual appropriations, Panama Canal	\$97,065,760	\$16,122,324	\$16,122,324
Total, general and special accounts, War Department, including Panama Canal	\$5,761,946,655	\$6,038,821,643	\$6,038,821,643
TRUST ACCOUNTS			
United States Soldiers' Home	\$796,013	\$800,067	\$800,067
Permanent appropriations:			
Quartermaster Corps	2,032,645	2,067,645	2,067,645
Corps of Engineers	18,321	18,321	18,321
Medical Department	7,979	7,979	7,979
Corps of Engineers	3,653,802	71	71
Total, trust accounts, permanent appropriations	\$5,764,947	\$2,167,124	\$2,167,124
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS			
Expanding production of equipment and supplies for military activities	\$302,500,000	\$198,867,500	\$198,867,500
Regular supplies of the Army	3,280,000	3,280,000	3,280,000
Medical and dental supplies	7,150,000	7,150,000	7,150,000

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13 kidneys are Nature's relief way of taking poisons and poisonous waste out of blood. They help most people pass about one a day.

14 The 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters it work well, poisonous waste matter stays in blood. These poisons make you swell, nagging aches, rheumatic pains, itching of skin and legs, getting up nights, awaking, puffiness at the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and stinging sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

15 Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's. It is used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will have 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's.

If the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters don't work well, poisonous waste matter stays in the blood. These poisons may start nagging backaches, rheumatic pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

\$68,449,388 Asked for Interior Department, Exclusive of Public Works

Decrease of \$4,446,874 Under 1941 Estimate Shown

Net Increase of \$1,254,990 Noted in Geological Survey Request, Largely To Finance Mapping of Strategic Areas

Continued from Preceding Page.

Operating expenses at the new quarantine station at Hoboken, N. J. There is an increase of \$10,000 for the Bureau of Home Economics which will provide, in part, for maintenance and operation of a laboratory at the Beltsville Research Center. Under the appropriation for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture," for carrying out the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 28, 1936, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, there is a net increase in 1941 funds of \$36,964,480. This increase is intended to provide for the agricultural adjustment program approximately to the \$500,000 level contemplated by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, including \$4,000,000 for the operation of the four regional laboratories, which will be established on a full-time basis, beginning with the fiscal year 1942.

Department of the Interior

Bureau or subdivision	Appropriations, 1941 (revised)	Budget estimates, 1942
GENERAL ACCOUNTS		
Office of the Secretary	\$2,270,000.00	\$2,270,000.00
Commission of Fine Arts	10,000.00	10,000.00
United States Fish Commission	11,250.00	11,250.00
United States Game Commission	17,250.00	17,250.00
United States National Park Service	2,720,000.00	2,720,000.00
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,720,000.00	2,720,000.00
Bureau of Reclamation	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Special account	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Geological Survey	3,275,880.00	3,275,880.00
Bureau of Mines	3,710,000.00	3,710,000.00
National Park Service	18,600,000.00	18,600,000.00
Fish and Wildlife Service	5,600,000.00	5,600,000.00
Government in the Territories	1,486,525.00	1,486,525.00
Total, general and special accounts	\$18,617,152.89	\$18,617,152.89

TRUST ACCOUNTS		
Office of the Secretary	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00
General Land Office	2,730,000.00	2,730,000.00
Geological Survey	500.00	500.00
Bureau of Mines	200.00	200.00
Fish and Wildlife Service	18,000.00	18,000.00
Government in the Territories	80,000.00	80,000.00
Total, permanent appropriations	\$3,138,700.00	\$3,138,700.00
Total, general and special accounts	\$21,755,852.89	\$21,755,852.89

The budget estimates for the Department of the Interior, general and special accounts, for the fiscal year 1942, exclusive of items of public works, aggregate \$21,755,852.89, a decrease of \$4,446,874.89 from 1941 appropriations. A net increase of \$4,100 for the Division of Territories and Island Possessions will provide for an Assistant Supervisor of Alaskan Affairs. For the Geological Survey net increase aggregating \$1,254,990 are included. Items of increase include \$1,118,990 for the extended mapping program of strategic areas. Funds for 1941 have been provided by transfer from an appropriation for such purpose made to the War Department. The Geological Survey is provided for cooperative stream gaging in the United States. The estimates for the Geological Survey

include \$195,000 for completing studies relating to strategic and critical minerals. Because of defense requirements this work will be completed 1 year earlier than originally planned. For the Bureau of Mines there is a net increase of \$754,500, the principal items of which are \$300,000 for manganese beneficiation pilot plants and laboratory research work now being carried on with transferred funds from the War Department appropriation "expediting production."

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General Public Works Program

Department or establishment	Appropriations, 1941	Budget estimates, 1942
Department of the Interior		
Public Buildings Administration	\$31,164,840	\$31,164,840
Public Works Administration	3,710,000.00	3,710,000.00
Total Federal Public Works Agency	\$34,874,840.00	\$34,874,840.00
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	\$8,400,000	\$8,400,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	3,165,000	3,165,000
Veterans' Administration	3,165,000	3,165,000
Department of Agriculture	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
Department of Commerce	\$100,000	\$100,000
Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000
Total, Department of Commerce	\$2,800,000.00	\$2,800,000.00
Department of the Interior		
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Bureau of Reclamation	\$3,720,000	\$3,720,000
National Park Service	\$2,720,000	\$2,720,000
Total, Department of the Interior	\$9,440,000.00	\$9,440,000.00
Department of Justice		
Penal and correctional institutions	\$245,000	\$245,000
Department of State		
Foreign Service buildings fund	\$300,000	\$300,000
International Service Commission	\$1,760,000	\$1,760,000
Total, Department of State	\$2,060,000.00	\$2,060,000.00
War Department		
Rivers and harbors and flood control	\$130,244,000	\$130,244,000
Power installations	9,400,000	9,400,000
Total, War Department	\$139,644,000.00	\$139,644,000.00
Total, General Public Works Program	\$186,968,840.00	\$186,968,840.00

The appropriation estimates for the General Public Works Program for 1942 amount to \$186,968,840, a decrease of \$43,131,995 from appropriations made for 1941. There is no 1942 estimate for contract authorizations against \$18,395,000 in contract authorizations for 1941. National Advisory Committee For Aeronautics, Public Works. The estimate totaling \$9,000,000 submitted for the committee includes an amount of \$3,400,000 for continuing the construction of the Ames Research Laboratory authorized in the Third Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1939, and an amount of \$5,600,000 for the continued construction of the new airplane engine research laboratory which was authorized in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941. Federal Security Agency, Public Works. Included in the 1942 estimates for the Federal Security Agency are three public works items for St.

the construction and equipment of a laboratory building for scientific research and for testing equipment, materials and supplies at the National Bureau of Standards in the District of Columbia. The remaining amount of \$3,500,000, which is \$2,500,000 less than the amount provided for 1941, is for the completion of the program for the construction, improvement and repair of not to exceed 250 public airports and other public lands and areas in the United States, its Territories and possessions, for national defense purposes.

Department of the Interior, Public Works. The estimates for the National Park Service include not to exceed \$700,000 for addition construction

Federal Security Agency

Bureau or subdivision

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Bureau or subdivision	Appropriations, 1941 (revised)	Budget estimates, 1942
Annual appropriations:		
Office of the Administrator	\$1,512,919	\$1,512,919
Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency	1,184,284	1,184,284
Public Buildings Administration	115,000	115,000
American Printing House for the Blind	279,394,000	279,394,000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	145,000	145,000
Food and Drug Administration	2,444,156	2,444,156
Franklin D. Roosevelt Hospital	756,230	756,230
Howard University	747,160	747,160
National Youth Administration	134,686,000	134,686,000
Office of Education	94,487,390	94,487,390
Public Health Service	33,081,533	33,081,533
St. Elizabeths Hospital	275,285	275,285
Public Security Service	423,209,560	423,209,560
Total, annual appropriations, general account	\$973,478,709	\$973,478,709
Permanent appropriations:		
American Printing House for the Blind	10,000	10,000
Office of Education	9,550,000	9,550,000
Total, general and special accounts	\$983,028,709	\$983,028,709

The estimate of \$270,000,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind represents a gross decrease of \$9,904,000 from the amount shown as appropriated in 1941. After deducting \$13,910 for transferred rent items, the net decrease in regular items is \$9,908,990. The estimate provides for the operation of 1,400 camps and an average daily enrollment of 250,500, including Indians and territorials, in 1942, as against 150 camps and an average daily enrollment of 281,000, including Indians and territorials, in 1941.

Department of Commerce

Bureau or subdivision

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Bureau or subdivision	Appropriations, 1941 (revised)	Budget estimates, 1942
Office of the Secretary	\$1,194,353	\$1,194,353
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	2,213,000	2,213,000
Bureau of the Census	1,157,358	1,157,358
Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation	2,081,360	2,081,360
National Bureau of Standards	2,087,000	2,087,000
Patent Office	2,087,000	2,087,000
Patent Office	2,087,000	2,087,000
Office of Administration of Civil Aeronautics	6,015,537	6,015,537
Office of Administration of Civil Aeronautics, emergency relief	175,000	175,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	1,300,000	1,300,000
Total, general and special accounts	\$104,901,272	\$104,901,272

TRUST ACCOUNTS

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Office of the Secretary

Office of Administration of Civil Aeronautics

Office of Administration of Civil Aeronautics, emergency relief

Civil Aeronautics Board

Office of the Secretary

Office of Administration of Civil Aeronautics

Office of Administration of Civil Aeronautics, emergency relief

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Civil Aeronautics Board

on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and physical improvements in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. These projects consist principally of improvements to sanitary facilities and utility services, mostly in the national parks.

War Department, Public Works

There is included a total of \$121,113,325 for public works of the non-military activities of the War Department. No amount is carried under this head for military activities for 1942 as military construction is currently limited primarily and largely to temporary structures directly connected with the immediate national defense program.

Funds Boosted For Building Schools in '42

Estimates \$5,000,000 Under Education Board's Requests

Public school construction for 1942, under the budget submitted to Congress, will amount to \$1,400,000 or \$504,000 more than during the current year while a net decrease of \$131,485 is effected in costs of operation and maintenance. Although the school estimates for \$13,274,001, they are more than \$5,000,000 under the requests of the Board of Education.

Twenty-one new teachers are provided in the budget, but ten of these are to be used to carry on the education of handicapped children, a function hitherto handled by the welfare department.

The 1942 program includes the following: Synch school, to complete eight-room addition, \$135,000.

Anacostia Junior High School, to continue construction, \$275,000.

Senior High School, Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road Northeast, to begin construction, \$400,000; authorization of \$1,030,000.

Elementary School near Minnesota Avenue and Ely Place Southwest, \$180,000.

Elementary School near Pennsylvania and Alabama Avenues Southwest, \$400,000.

Street underpass at Powell Junior High School, \$16,000.

Woodrow Wilson High School, to complete six unfinished classrooms, \$30,000.

Acquire additional land for elementary school purposes, \$60,000.

Principal increase in operating expenses, which are more than offset by decreases in other items, are: administrative, \$151; clerical, \$7,900; teachers and librarians, \$62,911; vacation schools, \$1,500; night schools, \$5,600; Americanization work, \$4,010; vocational education, \$3,000.

Decreases of \$290,851 are accounted for in non-recurring items, chiefly equipment for new schools.

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Table of 1942 D. C. Estimates

Statement showing appropriations for 1941, estimates for 1942, increases, and requests by departments.

DEPARTMENT	
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Thursday, January 9, 1941.

Bulgaria Balks

It was back in October that the first large-scale movement of German troops into Rumania began. The explanation was that they were to serve as instructors in the Rumanian army, but the belief was widely entertained that these German soldiers were the vanguard of a large army that Hitler planned to use in a drive to the Near East.

The assumption was not an unreasonable one. In August and September, Germany had tried by means of air power to break British resistance and had failed. The alternative was a German drive through the Balkans and across Anatolia to the Near East while Italy continued her mysteriously interrupted march on the Suez Canal.

Hitler did not move at that time. But Mussolini did. At the end of October the Italian armies crossed the Albanian frontier into Greece, with results that have profoundly altered the balance of forces in the Mediterranean area.

Recently signs of a German move in the Balkans again attracted attention. Persistent reports told of a considerable increase in the Nazi garrisons in Rumania and of great pressure being exerted on Bulgaria to permit the peaceful entry of German troops into that country. The climax of this surge of alarmist rumors came with the announcement that the Bulgarian premier, Bogdan Philoff, had suddenly left Sofia for Vienna. The zero hour was at hand. At least that is what many thought.

Philoff is now back in Sofia without, apparently, having signed any agreement with the German Reich, and Belgrade, which for weeks has been pessimistic regarding impending Balkan developments, suddenly allowed itself a gleam of comfort. Bulgaria, say Yugoslav sources, has rejected a request for passage of German troops and is depending on Soviet Russia to back her up. The truth of this report remains to be established. However, it is not improbable. For out of Moscow there has come no indication of the Kremlin's readiness to fall in with any German plans to make Bulgaria another Rumania. What evidence there is points in the other direction.

To be sure, Bulgaria herself is hardly in a position to oppose Hitler should he make an armed entry into that country. And it is by no means clear that Russia would, in that case, forcibly resist the German advance. Nonetheless, with Great Britain unconquered and Italy approaching a state of desperation, Germany may not be willing to flout Russia. For the time being, at any rate, the Balkan stalemate continues.

Lord Baden-Powell

Lord Baden-Powell was no stuffed shirt. When he died yesterday in Kenya, Africa, it was at the end of a career of service and adventure which could be envied by all the millions now and formerly in the world-wide Boy Scout organization he founded. The climax of his military exploits was the defense of Mafeking in the Boer War. With a thousand men, he held off the besiegers by force and stratagem for 217 days. It is in this action that he is said to have recognized many of the principles of self-reliance, ingenuity and training he applied later to the Boy Scout movement. When the Boers cut the water supply he had his charges dig their own wells, and on Sundays, when the Boers declined to bombard the town, he got the men out of their cellars and organized cricket matches to keep up their strength and morale.

Less well known, but even more exciting to youthful followers, was Lord Baden-Powell's career as an intelligence operative. It is said that he once submerged himself to the neck for hours in icy water to observe activity along the Kiel Canal.

The practicability of the movement Lord Baden-Powell founded was emphasized in a letter he wrote to friends in Washington a few months ago. He expressed satisfaction that the Scout movement was growing under the boy patrol leaders who took over when the scoutmasters were called to war, and he was particularly pleased to note that this growth was in part a result of the boys' new opportunities for active service. When he saw the Boy Scouts of England relaying air-raid warnings, giving first

aid, putting out fires, directing traffic in bomb-torn cities, and doing signal, patrol and rescue work on the Thames, he knew that scouting had passed its test.

Where Is The Sacrifice?

It is not so much the total of the \$17,485,000,000 budget submitted to Congress yesterday which aroused the concern of many thoughtful citizens. Everyone knew that immense sums would be requested for the armament program and there will be no complaint about spending for this essential purpose. Indeed, the nationally approved policy is to spend for defense in the coming year the maximum sum that can be advantageously invested in airplanes, guns, ships and ammunition. The keen disappointment to which President Roosevelt's 1942 budget will give rise is a direct result of his failure to recommend substantial economies to offset part of the \$10,811,000,000 estimate for defense purposes.

Mr. Roosevelt properly informed Congress that "the increased military expenditures permit a substantial reduction in nondefense expenditures." But the increase in military and naval outlays in the fiscal year 1942 is estimated at \$4,347,000,000. To offset that enormous sum the President proposes a cut of only \$404,000,000 in nondefense items. In other words, he appears to be satisfied with economies amounting to one-tenth of the additional outlay for defense.

This is a strange application of the President's thesis that sacrifices must be made by everyone in the interests of national security. On Monday he said to Congress: "The need of the moment is that our actions and our policy should be devoted primarily—almost exclusively—to meeting this foreign peril. For all our domestic problems are now a part of the great emergency." But on Wednesday he submitted a budget overloaded with subsidies, which implies that very few sacrifices are expected from those drawing special benefits from the public Treasury.

In the face of our national emergency the President proposes that Congress appropriate more than a billion dollars in the form of aids to agriculture, only a slight reduction from the total benefits voted for farmers this year. The President makes the excellent point that routine public works should be delayed so that funds, materials and man power will be more plentiful for the defense program. Yet he asks for only a small cut in public works funds. Somewhat more drastic curtailment is recommended for the WPA. With the prospect that the defense program will create millions of jobs in the next two years, however, Congress might well reduce the WPA to a skeleton and shift the remaining public relief problem to the States where it belongs.

The President clearly recognized the impracticability of trying to raise taxes sufficient to cover the prospective \$9,000,000,000 deficit in 1942. "I fear," he wrote, "that such taxation would interfere with the full use of our productive capacities." Yet he believes that "a start should be made this year to meet a larger percentage of defense payments from current tax receipts." How to face the dilemma behind this colossal deficit without imposing severe taxes that might retard essential industrial expansion is left for Congress to decide.

The President's concern over this situation is evident in his budget message. At one point he seems to imply that grave difficulties may be encountered unless a "high level of economic activity can be maintained during the defense period and—what will be a more difficult task—maintained in the post-defense period." Nevertheless, he has recommended only petty economies to meet this emergency. In times of peril, fiscal strength is no less a part of our national security than airplanes and tanks. To continue paying enormous Federal subsidies, in spite of a prospective \$9,000,000,000 deficit piled on many previous deficits, is no less shortsighted than frittering away our industrial energy on the manufacture of trivialities when the Nation is desperately in need of armaments.

Defense Production Chief Knudsen has sternly told the country's toolmakers to forget about "business as usual" and settle down to production of machinery needed in the defense program. It is time for the Administration to forget about political business as usual and bring the Federal budget into line with the urgent requirements of this critical period.

Our Ex-Congressmen

Over 80 Senators and Representatives who were members of the Seventy-sixth Congress were missing when the Seventy-seventh Congress convened last week. Some of these absentees have voluntarily withdrawn from public life, but most of them have been forced to withdraw by verdict of the voters. For those who served only one or two terms in the House the process of adjustment to new kinds of work or a return to pursuits temporarily abandoned ought to be comparatively easy. But others who have served the country for a good many years in the role of legislators may find it difficult to resettle themselves in a private capacity.

There are always a certain number of former Congressmen and Senators who find themselves adrift without assured means of livelihood when they are defeated for reelection. Unfortunately,

these are apt to be the ones who have given the longest and most unselfish service to their country. Some of them try with more or less success to make capital out of their political experience by becoming lobbyists or setting up as lawyers. If they have been good party men, they may even be rewarded with an appointive public office. But these solutions for the problem of the ex-legislator are open to objections. Politicians are put in offices which they are not qualified to fill; lobbying of a particularly obnoxious kind is encouraged; and an element of unfair competition is introduced into the already overcrowded legal profession.

It is easier to criticize than to suggest what ought to be done for unemployed ex-Congressmen. Pioneering is impracticable in view of the uncertain and often limited tenure of office and for other reasons. The only aid and comfort left is that a man who has served a term or two in Congress acquires a certain prestige and is usually in a better position to establish himself in private employment.

Admiral Leahy at Vichy

Yesterday, at Vichy, Admiral William D. Leahy presented his credentials as United States Ambassador to Marshal Petain. On the same day the American Red Cross announced that it is planning to dispatch an American ship loaded principally with dried and canned milk, medical supplies and vitamin concentrates to unoccupied France.

The timing of these events may have been entirely coincidental. It is more likely, however, that the two developments are not unrelated. The relief effort, limited though it necessarily is in scope, will be understood in Vichy as a token of American awareness of and sympathy for the serious difficulties facing the French people. The presence in unoccupied France of a new American envoy, carrying with him a personal letter from President Roosevelt to the head of the French state, makes it clear that in the opinion of this Government defeat has not reduced France to the status of a cipher.

That is the view which Hitler also shares. For some time he has been putting considerable pressure on Vichy to compel that regime to adopt a policy of wholehearted cooperation with the Third Reich in the establishment and maintenance of the "new order" in Europe. With the plight of his Italian partner in Albania and Libya getting worse daily, Hitler needs this cooperation more than ever. It would, for instance, be much easier for him to send reinforcements to Gen. Graziani's hard-pressed forces were the French Mediterranean ports placed at his disposal and a right-of-way granted for movement of German troops through unoccupied French territory.

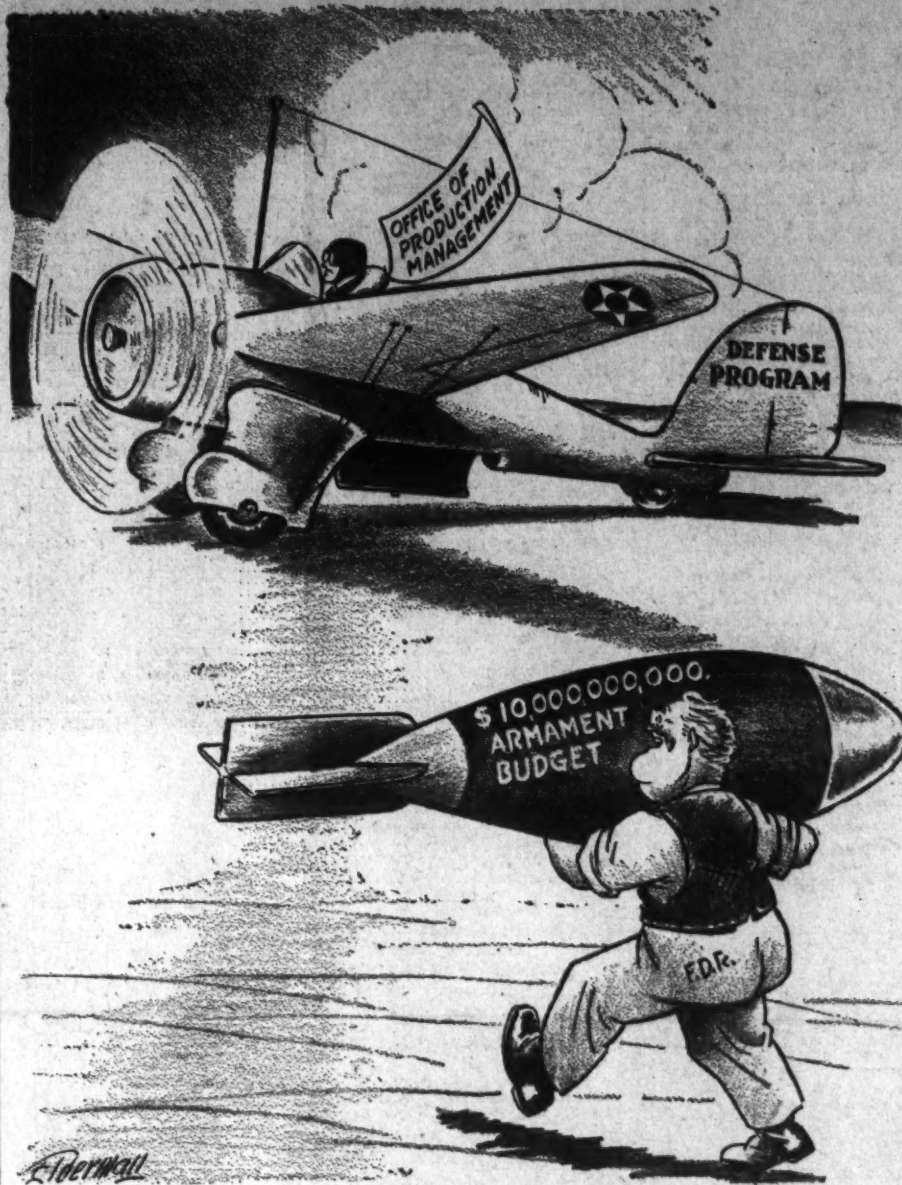
Such demands Marshal Petain has steadfastly resisted. He long ago pointed out that France had become a nation with a noose around its neck. He has shown no readiness to have the French themselves pull the rope ends. And Hitler has been dissuaded from doing so by the fear that drastic action on the part of the Nazis against unoccupied France might have serious repercussions in French North Africa, where Gen. Weygand is in control.

Even with these valuable counterweights in his favor—the French army in North Africa, the French fleet and the French Empire—Marshal Petain's situation is far from happy. Hitler's pressure is certain to increase as the German hope of a speedy victory fades into the distance. By the same token, any development which encourages France to stand her ground is of value to Great Britain and important to this Nation, which has now embarked on a program of far-reaching aid to the British.

VARIATION ON A THEME BY SOLOMON

Lo, the winter is past,
The long winter gone with its sound
And its fury and blast
And spring leaps up from the ground.
Now vibrations come forth
That seem like the bursting of words
As they spread to the north—
The sound of the singing of birds.
The rains too are gone,
Gone down with the sweep of the flood,
And mad music of dawn
Shakes the quick folds of the bud.
But the winds have been chill,
The voice of the turtle-dove quivers;
The earth's heart is still,
Her blood has flowed out with her rivers.
No, the winter's not past,
The time of the birds is not here,
For the sky's overcast.
The snow has returned with the year,
It has come back to cover
The flowers that appeared in the land,
And the path of the flower
Is lost in the drift of the sand.
From the rock's cruel cleft
The dove cannot rise or awake,
For the hurricane's beft
Has driven her down with the snake.
Lo, the winter is firm;
The cold of its anger crawls in
On the earth like a worm.
And burrows where summer has been.
PAUL H. OEHSE.

Getting Ready For The Take-Off



Letters To The Editor

Confusion, Division

Hitler has said that it is easy to deal with democracies because all that is necessary is to sow confusion of thought.

It is painfully evident that American public opinion is getting confused and divided concerning the big issue of the present war. The friends of Hitler and the enemies of England are intelligently at work to spread this confusion and prevent necessary aid by the United States. The situation is rapidly growing dangerous. National disunity at this time can only serve the sinister ends of Hitler. Public opinion must be thoroughly aroused to this danger. We must unite in crying shame over the crimes being committed against all we hold most dear.

Cry shame: Because of the brutal destruction by internal gangsters of ships, homes, hospitals, churches and entire cities.

Cry shame: Because of the mass murders of innocent men, women and children having no means of defense.

Cry shame: Because of the agonies

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents brevity is requested. Letters are subject to condensation.

of Jews and millions of other victims, including the German people themselves.

Cry shame: Because of the invasion and enslavement of ten independent nations.

Cry shame: Because America should imagine an illusory security while others fight heroically to defend freedom, democracy and civilization.

Cry shame: Because any Americans should talk of peace with gangsters.

Cry shame: Because our national conscience has not yet been fully awakened to the duty now facing America.

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN.

Washington, Jan. 7.

'A Dish Of Truth About WPA'

Vom Fuerstenstein's allegory on the WPA in The Post of January 2 is an excellent presentation of some of the truth about WPA. May I present an additional dish of truth about WPA?

First of all, I believe in the principle upon which WPA is founded, namely, providing employment for needy unemployed men and women. But the guilt that exists between the principle and its administration may submerge, if not drown, the principle when it is tested by individual and group cases of WPA workers.

This guilt may arise from, among other things, the following reasons:

1. The basic name accorded the WPA as a Government agency by the press and other spokesmen, rightly or wrongly, reflects directly upon the individual WPA worker's chances of obtaining regular employment by private enterprise or other public agencies in many communities. The vast majority of workers on WPA are there as a last resort and through no provable fault of their own.

2. The fact that WPA is set up on a temporary basis has the following consequences:

(a) It often gives workers who futilely try to obtain regular employment a very discouraging attitude toward their work on WPA because of its uncertainty of existence, its insecurity of tenure, and its substandard wages, while at the same time they are often working side by side with regular Government employees, even of less ability, with larger salaries, paid vacations and sick leave, none of which privileges WPA certified and supervisory workers have;

(b) A considerable turnover of supervisory and administrative personnel, which tends to slow production and affect adversely the efficiency of project operation;

(c) Difficulty of getting public agencies in some communities to sponsor projects;

(d) The 18 months clause or dismissal of a worker regardless of need and ability after 18 months of WPA work for at least a month and his necessity of again proving need for assignment to WPA work; this results not only in hardship to workers but in affecting adversely the operation of projects.

3. WPA workers as regards their claims and rights as workers present a strange contrast to the avowed labor policies of present Administration, namely:

(a) There is no impartial independent board to adjust or settle labor problems and grievances; the labor relations officer is generally

simply a subordinate of the State administrator;

(b) Labor unions of certified workers, though not prohibited, are few;

(c) Substandard wages are paid, even though practically all WPA workers have the same need and desire of a decent standard of living as other workers;

(d) WPA has, in some respects, been treated like a bad egg and thrown here and there by legislative decree—one year a type of work or project is permitted, the next year it may be prohibited;

(e) The full weight of sponsor's contribution means that some communities and counties have no WPA projects for their needy unemployed;

(f) WPA takes no consideration of the worker's responsibility of having to support a family or dependent relatives; direct relief must be resorted to;

(g) There is no liaison cooperation between WPA and the regular Government departments in the latter's need of additional employees; the one exception now is along certain defense activities;

(h) It not infrequently happens that project supervisors (as well as administrative personnel) are appointed not on a basis of technical skill combined with a sincere understanding of the social problems of the certified workers;

(i) WPA workers are paid substandard wages; work on a per diem basis; can be dismissed upon very short notice; and have no time off with pay, i.e., work time lost even on a legal holiday must be made up;

(j) The full weight of finding regular work is not upon them individually and they are once a month forced to go through the routine of getting their United States Employment Service cards stamped; it amounts to a travesty in most cases;

(k) It may easily happen, particularly among supervisors and administrative officers, that there is a lack of cooperation, for such an officer may rest secure, such as it is, in his position, knowing that political pull put him where he is and not ability as such;

(l) The arbitrary compensation paid supervisors through the device of having several grades of supervisors and assistant supervisors with different compensations accordingly often leads to patent miscarriages of fairness.

(m) WPA workers, as a consequence of the factors listed, work under demoralizing psychological factors and economic frustration.

OBSERVER.

Washington, Jan. 4.

Of Loyalties

From the present outlook on the war events, the proposed success of the adventurous, egotistical and boisterous Mussolini and his Fascism, together with his plans and propaganda to provide a Roman Empire, a totalitarian state, and a dictator, to thereby obtain world prestige and leadership for Italy and the Italian race—appears to be moving in the direction of failure, brought about by the fact that each day brings in evidence of the meaning of the activities and developments of the dictators, producing as its reaction the growing condemnation of those activities and those responsible for them, and the increasing support of all peoples for reason, justice and freedom, people who are marching on in defense of democracy under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

The insidious propaganda made by Fascist, Nazi, and Communist sources, of the presence of an obligation to relieve, obey, and fight for the country of which the dictators are leaders, together with their political setups designed to provide conquest, has given this country much trouble, through misrepresentation, fabrication, and falsehoods as to the policies of the majority of the peoples of America, their beliefs, their support of the principles of democracy, and their sympathies for the victims of aggression. These beliefs and sympathies do not mean that we Americans favor the English and are in opposition to the Italian, German, Russian and Japanese peoples, as such, at this time; the source of the American feeling today rests with the leaders of these nations—in them rests the responsibility (good or bad) for the results which have come from their leadership.

I know that there are many Italians, Germans, Russians, and others, even though American citizens, who persist in giving their loyalty and support to the mother country as against the adopted country; this is very stupid and dangerous. Personally, I have, for a long time, given my support to foreign policies so well expressed by President Roosevelt in his radio talk of December 29, 1940; these policies should have the complete endorsement of labor—organized and unorganized—and also of the membership of the different political parties, who should put aside all prejudices and foolish calculations and support the most vital battle of this age, and thereby achieve a triumph of democracy and the lasting benefits for a just peace.

IGNATIUS GERACI,
Washington, Jan. 2.

'Enemies Within'
The editorial "Enemies Within" in The Post of January 5 concludes with a commendable warning by suggesting that grave problems caused by so-called subversive activities "be solved in accord with the best American tradition."

Judging by past actions of the Dies Committee and its supporters there is little to choose between the methods of our Texas Cromwell, and between the methods of Adolf, the Bavarian fire eater.

Mr. Dies, to the contrary notwithstanding, revolutions are not "imported" into a country by aliens and books, but develop from the natural indifference of misleaders who see the social decline of a nation and do nothing to alleviate conditions. Poll taxes, prejudices, poverty—these will have to go before we can fight effectively at home or abroad.

SOUTHERNER.

FRED A. SMITH,
Pierce County (Wash.), Assessor,
Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 2.

The Post Impressionist

Seat On A Bus

IN ADDITION to his settled income of \$2,000 a year, Lloyd Percey considered that the certainty of a seat on the bus that ran from near his apartment to most of the excitements downtown would be a guarantee of satisfactory living. Yet so remote was that possibility that he began to wonder whether even the certainty of his income might be an illusion.

The seat on the bus had come to be as much symbol as convenience. For as he sat drowsing of evenings over a book, the plaguey business summed up the handicaps under which a gentleman of a certain age, and of a certain school, found himself burdened and frustrated in this strange new life of the city.

The unfortunate part of it was, perhaps, that having the instincts of a gentleman, he had not sufficient income to gratify them. Instead of having his coach—or rather, his limousine—driven around to his own front door when he chose to go downtown, he found it necessary to apply at the doorway of this vehicle of common convenience. He must permit himself to be jostled by the crowd, just as he found it necessary to be hemmed in and bothered in his little apartment itself.

The very air, it seemed to him in brooding over these matters, was claimed and torn to pieces by the great multitude that had crowded into the town and that was busy about its affairs to the total exclusion of the interests of convenience of the other fellow... radios, shouts, raucous calling, auto horns, the sounds of arguments, bathing, ping-pong, clattering on the stairs in adjoining houses, constantly apprized him of the feverish and regardless lives of scores of other persons whom, during some of the hours of the night at any rate, he would much prefer to ignore.

And the bus, he told himself, typified all this, too.

It had come to a kind of head that morning, and the shock of it had stayed with him all day, as if he was doing nothing to straighten itself out on this particular night, as he sat there with his book, and a modest dream at his elbow.

It had occurred to him the preceding night that it might be interesting to spend part of his morning at the Library of Congress investigating the evidence concerning a detail of the battle of the second Manassas, about which he had been doing some desultory reading. Therefore, after the tortuous business of making his toilet, and after eating his slight breakfast, he had taken his stick and paced the half block to the bus. And he had not there a trifle earlier than experience had taught him was wise. For there were waiting several high school children; a group of what he took to be typists, and a man for the Government; some middle-aged ladies, evidently bent on shopping; and two or three ruddy individuals whom he could not place.

He had reached the bus and with horror that neither the rush to the schools nor to the Government offices was as yet over, and that he definitely was in for it. He had leaned on his stick slightly, and waited patiently and with dignity.

In the midst of his cogitations the bus had arrived and he had found him on the edge of the little group—for he would not consent to push himself forward if no way were made for him. And the bus had been quite as usual, and the door had opened he could hear the brusque voice of the driver ordering his customers to move on into the back of the vehicle.

No sooner was the door open than the more youthful and vigorous of the waiting passengers had leaped into the interior, probably urged by an imperious desire to be promptly at school in order not to suffer in their education. These had been followed by the typists, who also probably were under an urgent necessity to be prompt. And among them appeared also one or two of the shoppers, and some of the unidentified ruddy individuals.

One of the latter had climbed as he, Lloyd Percey, had stepped aside courteously to permit one of the shopping ladies to enter. Then, as he was contemplating with distaste the prospect of pushing in himself, the driver put a white card along the windshield, and sang out menacingly "Bus full." The lady was pushed off the steps, the door shut to, and the bus had swept over him, and he had wavered giddily at the curb. He had felt also a terrible loneliness that caused him for the moment to overlook the affront to womanhood that had occurred in front of his eyes. But he had turned instinctively, as soon as he had control of himself, to apologize to the lady for the conduct of the world in general.

Then, just as he had raised his hat, and started to speak, the lady had looked at him contemptuously, a cigarette already in her mouth, and a match flaring in her hand. "Don't," she had said, "try to get fresh with me, you old bug!"

EUGENE PHARO.

More Scrap Iron

In the light of the inspiring address of our President, December 22, it is hard for me to understand why I find scrap iron, gasoline and other war materials still being shipped to Japan from Pacific Coast ports, even over the docks of my county.

It is also rather confusing for me to learn that cotton, gasoline, iron and other war materials are being shipped into Portugal in quantities far greater than the shipments of a year ago. This material undoubtedly goes to Germany.

I am inclined to question as to whether there is any patriotism or loyalty of any kind where a profit can be obtained.

Today And Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

The Battle Of Production

FOR NEARLY twelve years the captains of American industry have been passing through an experience which has shaken their self-confidence. In 1923 they saw the collapse of the structure of prosperity which they had reared. Beginning in 1933 they have lived in the presence of a popular movement which placed in public office legislators and executives who, if they were not actively hostile to the industrialists, had certainly no great friendliness for them. The net result of this trying experience has been the feeling that American business was on the defensive—no longer trusted or counted upon to do great things for the nation. This feeling has been accentuated because in all the rest of the world there has been overthrow or profoundly modified the social order in which the businessman has a leading role.

But in May 1940 the position which the American industrialists had occupied for nearly twelve years was suddenly altered radically. From having been something like political outcasts, the directing managers of American industry were called upon to organize the army of America and, therefore, of human freedom. Never since American enterprise opened up this continent have businessmen been called upon to play so great a historic role. The task which is entrusted to Mr. Knudsen and through him to the industrial producers of America belongs not to the annals of ordinary business but, like the building of the transcontinental railroads and the opening of the West, to the epic of America. In the whole history of private enterprise the task which last spring was committed to American business is by all odds the most dramatic and the most momentous. For on the success or failure of the undertaking depends the outcome of the war, and the security of America, and the whole future of private property and free enterprise in the modern world.

IT IS NOT astonishing that American businessmen have been slow to believe that after twelve years of being on the defensive they have in fact been called back to leadership and high responsibility. They could not quite believe it. The people could not quite believe it. Public men did not quite believe it. Though it was the obvious fact that the defense program was a gigantic series of orders placed by the American industry, this simple truth was obscured by the memories of twelve years and by the more or less unavoidable but very destructive agitation of the political campaign. Only in the past month have the worst effects worn off and only now do we begin to see in its true perspective the scope and meaning of the vast undertaking.

The country will not have seen this thing in its full perspective until the realization breaks upon us that production for defense is no mere matter of fulfilling faithfully the contracts made by the Government. It is a matter requiring not the passive assent of industrialists, but the active initiative; they are not filling orders under business as usual and they are not scrupulously obeying commands. Within the framework of the general program of the Government, they have a direct personal as well as collective responsibility for devising the means by which this program is to be executed. They will have failed to see what is before them and ahead of them if they do not take the matter of production in hand, moved by the mere willingness to defend, but by the will to produce it.

THIS IS NOT business as usual but the nation's urgent business which they are doing and there is only one way in which the nation's urgent business can or will be transacted through private initiative and private management: that one way is if private initiative and private management rise to the occasion and produce the results. Anyone who tells businessmen that they can have the best of both worlds—private initiative and private management, and holding back is giving them the worst possible advice. The system of private enterprise can be saved and its future insured only by dedicating the capitalist system unreservedly to the defense of the nation.

This will require not merely an unhesitating acceptance but positive insistence upon the priority of national defense over civilian needs. One company may think it can make some profit by continuing to prefer its old customers to the needs of the nation. But for business as a whole this is a policy of penny wise and pound foolish.

Off The Record

By Ed Reed

"The Three Bares"



"I'd be ashamed to take it now—she seems to want it on herself!"

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

Bussard Nation

OUR PRESIDENT is a busy man, with headaches enough to start the seams of the Capitol dome, so that which I am about to say is tossed into the discussion with no flippant or nagging intent but only to recapture a page which apparently blew off the rack during both of his recent orations on dictators—the dirty dogs—and what they can't do to us.

In neither of these state papers did I detect any reference to Josef Stalin, whose henchmen, it may be remembered, was the go-ahead which started the present world war and who has been just as guilty as Adolf Hitler, though in a less spectacular and perhaps swifter way, in the matter of consuming little nations which were minding their own business and hoping nobody would notice them.

THAT STALIN is a dictator who denies religious, intellectual and political freedom to his subjects is a proposition that doesn't even require discussion, and certainly it would not take five minutes to produce, out of the newspaper files of the time, proof that Hitler started this war only after he had received Stalin's okay in the form of an economic and military conspiracy against the free people of the world. From the fact that Hitler didn't make his move until he and Stalin got together we may conclude that Stalin knew and intended that his treaty with Der Fuehrer would start the Germans rolling into Poland in that terrible hour which all the world so long had lived in fear of.

Soon thereafter Stalin's faceless men shoved into Poland to a line which had been agreed on with Hitler, and when their armies met Poland was no more, and God only knows what happened to the unfortunate human beings who had fled from Hitler's killers into the country where they found themselves trapped by the robbers of the Red Car. Stalin, by agreement with Hitler, spread over the Baltic country and, in a move which all but the few Communists among us regarded as a terribly wicked aggression against a small, clean, virtuous nation, but killed Finland. It probably will be finished off this year in another of those ponderous but irresistible strokes of a giant whose B. O. alone is likely to strangle any civilized opponent.

EVER SINCE the war began by Stalin's permission Hitler's acquisitions of slaves and living room achieved at the cost of military effort and skill have been accompanied by roughly corresponding gains of slaves and land for Josef Stalin at practically no cost to him, except in the case of Finland. Mortally there is no difference between Hitler and Stalin, and in their attitude toward the United States they have been about alike, too, having both maintained conspiracies here against our peace and safety, financed and directed from their respective capitals while they were making a pretense of diplomatic friendship. If there is any difference at all it is in favor of Hitler and against Stalin, because we had trouble with the Muscovites before, and as a condition of the resumption of diplomatic relations in 1933, made them promise, in so many words, to leave off revolutionizing in our midst.

Having given that promise, Stalin went right ahead with his internal anti-American conspiracies under Earl Browder and similar tactics in the newspaper guild, the longshore, maritime transport and telegraph unions of the C. I. O. and the Youth Congress—indeed, thanks to Margaret Dies and small thanks, incidentally, to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the American people are pretty well onto these treacheries now.

I AM, in spite of my wish to get unified and wholly credulous and cooperative, nevertheless suspicious of this omission of all mention of Stalin and Russia among the enemies of the American way, because—no kidding—New Deals, from the very beginning, have seemed to think that Stalinism or Muscovism was in some way less horrible than Hitlerism. No Hitlerite ever has been discovered in this administration, but there have been many horn-rimmed ideology stiffs stashed away in Government jobs, especially in the labor board, where they could raise unremitting hell with common sense, honesty, trusting, taxpaying Americans, and Mrs. R. and Ickes have taken public opportunities to roast winties and bob for apples with them by way of proving that, politically or socially, nothing makes them sick.

Well, anyway, just where do we stand on this dictator and this aggressor nation which conducts its aggression mostly in the role of buzzard on the scattered members of helpless, unoffending little states which have been blown apart by Hitler's killers?

100,000 Who Climb Monument Yearly To Get New Steps

In reference to those 100,000 stout-limbed souls who annually walk up (or down) the Washington Monument, the Government is going to give the 100-foot shaft a safer, better looking staircase. The National Capital Parks office yesterday announced the opening of bids for a contract to build an overhauling job. Heron Todd, of 1331 Half Street Southeast, was revealed as the lowest bidder—\$11,626. Except for ordinary maintenance and installation of a few experimental skid-proof treads and landings, the stairway has not been improved since the monument was opened in 1886.

All landings will be removed, repaired and reset; defective wrought iron floor plates will be replaced and all treads and landings will receive a mastic top layer which must be skid-proof, spark-proof, sound-proof, water-proof and fire-retardant.



SENATOR TYDINGS

From him came the "first public statement calling on the President to explore the possibilities of peace in Europe," write Messrs. Alsop and Kintner in a general analysis of the "cry for a negotiated peace"

Capital Parade

By Joseph Alsop and Robert Kintner

Peddlers Of Peace Terms

THE CRY for a negotiated peace has already been loudly raised by the Senatorial isolationists, and they now seem determined to make it one of the main themes of their attack on the President's foreign policy. Indeed, they seem to be in love with the idea. Before they commit themselves too far, however, they will do well to investigate a little further.

For example, they might inquire into the origins of the theory that it is possible to negotiate a sound peace at this time. If they do so, they will find that in the murk from which such schemes generally come, three figures may be dimly described.

One is Joseph P. Kennedy. The first public statement calling on the President to explore the possibilities of peace in Europe came from Senator Millard F. Tydings, of Maryland. He made it just after a trip to Palm Beach, where he and Kennedy were understood to have seen a good deal of one another. And only a day or so ago, Kennedy's son, presumably echoing his father, made a speech in Boston declaring that peace with a German-dominated Europe would not be a bad thing at all.

THE SECOND figure is Ben Smith, Kennedy's old fellow bear on the stock exchange. Smith has been at work abroad, where his doings have been somewhat mysterious. He is said to have been in London, where he is reported to have seen certain of the more unlovely leaders of British finance. He is known to have been in Vichy, where he lavishly entertained Germanophile French politicians. He was at least expected in Berlin. Just how he got a passport for such a singular expedition is not known. Possibly the influence of his crony and associate, Democratic National Chairman Ed Flynn, who once tried to make him Ambassador to Moscow, had something to do with it. At any rate, while Smith was in Vichy, he was discovered to be peddling appeasement. He will soon return to this country, no doubt to continue the good work here.

Finally, the third figure is William Rhodes Davis, the hero of the unfortunate Verne Marshall. Davis is soon to appear before a Senate Committee headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana. He will almost certainly be thickly whitewashed. He may even deny that he ever brought back from Germany the peace terms initiated by Hermann Goerring, which Marshall says he showed him. But whitewash or no, Davis' record is not good.

Regularly On This Page

ALSOP AND KINTNER. Their column appears on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

DOROTHY THOMPSON. Miss Thompson's columns are published Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WALTER LIPPMANN. Mr. Lippmann's articles appear each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

MARK SULLIVAN. His column appears each Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ERNEST LINDLEY. His column appears each Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

BARNET NOVER. His analyses of foreign events appear each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WESTBROOK PEGLER. Mr. Pegler's contributions appear on this page daily, except Sunday.

Views expressed by contributors to this page are those of the writers concerned. They do not necessarily represent the editorial opinion of The Post.

The Once Over

By H. I. Phillips

Radio's Revolution

"Twist that dial around and get me 'Kiss Me Again,'" demanded Elmer, the old radio addict.

"No soap," answered his pal Luke. "It ain't been on in a week."

"Don't be silly. They play that on the air every few minutes. 'Not on any chain stations,'" said Luke.

"Well, get me 'Old Man River,' or 'Lover Come Back to Me.'"

"Don't be a dope. The radio ain't playing 'em. It's the ASCAP war."

"What's the ASCAP, another New Deal commission?" asked Elmer.

"No, but it's got almost as much authority. It's the society of song writers what controls all the big hits."

"Is this row serious?"

"You can get an idea how serious it is from the fact that the radio chains have even stopped broadcasting 'The Road to Mandalay.'"

"Impossible! You could always tune in at random any time, on any program, and get 'The Road to Mandalay' in Blue." What's the row about? Do the song writers claim too much static interference?"

"No," explained Luke. "It's money which is the root of all evil, and which goes even deeper than that in business relationships. The chain radio stations wouldn't give the song writers what they asked for the right to broadcast their numbers."

"But do all the song writers belong to ASCAP?" asked Elmer.

"They get everybody from Charlie Jacobs Bond and Victor Herbert down to Irving Berlin and Jack Yellen, which is a good name for a song writer if I ever heard one."

"Can't I even get 'Mighty Lak a Rose' or 'Alexander's Ragtime Band' until this war is settled?"

"Not unless it's bootlegged."

"Well, tune in and get me 'God Bless America.' I feel patriotic."

"That's out, too."

"Why this matter is a threat to national safety. It is a threat to the defense program," thundered Elmer. "If there is anything we can't spare at a time like this, it's music. Music has charms to soothe the savage breast."

"Yeah, but the chests of some of these song writers and radio chiefs are tougher than that," said Luke.

"Don't the radio stations pay for broadcasting song hits?" asked Elmer.

"The song writers get a percentage every time one of their songs goes on the air, but they want more dough."

"Can money mean so much to song writers?" exclaimed Elmer. "I thought they were always writing about love and kisses, cabins in the cotton, 'just-a-cup-of-coffee-and-you' and all that sort of stuff."

"They talk like that in their song hits but they are tougher than old magnates when it comes down to percentages," said Luke. "And so are the radio operators."

"What's being played on the air anyhow, if all the old-time favorites and the big hits are off?"

"An association meeting of new composers is turning out melodies."

"What have they got?"

"All I know is they ain't got 'The Last Time I Saw Paris,' concluded Luke.

Flea

How dulcet seems "Margie" and "Avalon," too.

Those ballads the networks are forced to renew!

How scented with violets and Are "whispering" and "Sirens" and "Oh Liza Jane!"

I ne'er knew the words to all songs until now—ASCAP . . . Fight gently, sweet ASCAP . . . but keep up the row.

HENRIETTA FORT HOLLAND.

The best slogan for America in the present crisis is reported on billboards in Miami: "America: Love It or Leave It."

Germany has gone to the rescue of Italy. This may turn out to mark the introduction of a new type of German warfare: rescue with pursuit.

I cannot get the old sweet songs. Somehow it strikes me funny that those who write of "love and you" Can think so much of money.

Well, anyhow, the ban on all those song hits on the chain radios has killed off the fellow who was always asking for request numbers.

Broken Gently

At 6, complete with cheek of tan, He wished to be a fireman.

At 10 ambition took a hop— He prayed to own a candy shop.

At 16, so sweet 16 on his heart, Ached to play an actor's part.

At 20, spirits all aglow, He hoped to own a Wall Street Co.

And now that he's reached 48, He wishes he could hibernate!

—RICHARD AVEDON.

January Shoe Sale!

\$4.95 Shoreham Young Shoes . . . \$3.45

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The News-Journal's

Double Headship

By Mark Sullivan

Setup Of Knudsen And Hillman

IT WAS a remarkable press conference. It had a story behind it, and is likely to have echoes ahead.

President Roosevelt is taking special care to get his ideas before the public in the way he wants the public to see them. Already on this day, he had held a special press conference to present a preview of his budget, so that the newspapermen should be sure to understand it as he understood it, and in advance of presentation of it to Congress. That special press conference on the budget would have been a fairly burdensome day's work for many a man with less vitality than the President. But, a few hours later, Mr. Roosevelt held his regular press conference as usual. At this he took pains and exercised patience (sometimes achieved with a little difficulty) to have the newspapermen see his newly launched "Office of Production Management" as he wants it seen.

HE BEGAN by reading his executive order setting up the office, explaining it paragraph by paragraph. He did this, he said humorously, because the newspapermen would not take time to read it themselves—the document was long, with much legal verbiage.

At length Mr. Roosevelt came to the personnel, the headship of the office. The head, he said, will be double, and the twin function will be exercised by industrialist Mr. William Knudsen and labor leader Mr. Sidney Hillman. These two, jointly, he said, will make the policies and carry them out.

At this point Mr. Roosevelt became—without any occasion from within the room, for no newsmen had yet spoken—a little truculent. He knew, of course, that experts in the art of management, and some of the press, have been saying that sound principles of organization require the defense program to have a single head, as in the Great War under Mr. Baruch. Being conscious of such statements, Mr. Roosevelt said, acidly, that double-headed management is the real way to handle it—and added that everybody realizes this except editorial writers.

AT THIS point came the first question from the newsmen. It was extremely direct: "Are Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman equals?"

Mr. Roosevelt replied that this was a catch question. The newsmen, standing his ground, said, "That is not a catch question, Mr. President, everybody in Washington is wondering about it." Mr. Roosevelt said it was a silly thing to worry about. At some length he explained it is just like a law firm with two partners, for example, his own former law firm of Roosevelt and O'Connor. Nobody ever asked whether they were equals. This analogy to the law firm Mr. Roosevelt emphasized over and over.

One correspondent, with an instinct for the concrete, asked the specific question which observers think actually exists: Suppose Mr. Knudsen wants to give a contract to the Ford Co. on the ground of Ford's efficiency, while Mr. Hillman wants to withhold the contract on the ground of the Ford policy about labor.

Mr. Roosevelt said that "suppose" questions, "if" questions, are impossible to answer. Besides, he added, this question is not likely to come up, in which case the correspondent would feel cheap.

A WOMAN correspondent, with feminine directness, asked, "Why don't you want a single responsible head, Mr. President?" Quickly Mr. Roosevelt replied that he had a responsible head, and that name of it is Knudsen Hillman. The lady said she thought that was two heads. Mr. Roosevelt—determined to make one plus one come out one—said it was the same thing. The lady said she didn't think it was the same thing, and implied that the double headship would give rise to trouble. Mr. Roosevelt advised the lady to wait and see if trouble arises. The



SIDNEY HILLMAN Is he "equal" to Mr. Knudsen?

lady said she thought trouble should be averted before it arises. Whether trouble comes, we shall see. The public will be wise not to rely on Mr. Roosevelt's analogy to a law firm. Two partners in a law firm come together ordinarily, after long years of previous association—they think alike about things, have identical interests. But Mr. Roosevelt has thrown two men, diverse in point of view, experience and associations, and having sharply diverse followings among industrialist and a C. I. O. labor leader.

HOWEVER, what will happen is for the future. What led to Mr. Roosevelt's curiously strained compromise is history, and well-known. In the beginning, some three weeks ago, the head of the defense program was to be one man, Mr. Knudsen. When the more radical New Dealers understood that, they became busy, with arts they understand, including an art which is spoken of as "needling" the President.

The fundamental and pregnant fact is, that there is among the New Dealers, official or unofficial, a group of varying radicalism. Some have a strong antipathy toward business, though they stop short of wanting privately-owned business abolished. Some want the preparedness program conducted with labor leadership ascendant over private management. The more extreme want a new order, in which privately-owned business shall be superseded by Government.

If individuals in these groups prevail, it will mean that the United States must at one and the same time arm itself as an arsenal for foreign war, and carry on internally a social revolution.

Foreign Affairs Group Hears Talk By Dr. Da Silva

Further strengthening of trade and cultural relations between the United States and Latin-American countries was urged last night by Dr. Silvano da Silva, foreign trade adviser of the Pan American Union, in a speech last night before the Institute on Foreign Affairs at the Jewish Community Center.

"If this country allows the Germans or Italians to gain a foothold in South America it would mean that the possible danger threatening America would be brought even closer to home," he said.

Da Silva's talk was the first in a new series of institutes on "The World Today." Joel Wolfsohn presided and led discussions.

Barnet Nover, Washington Post foreign affairs columnist, will speak next Wednesday.

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ARMORY FROM EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL

On Armory Front..

Although completion date of the new National Guard Armory is still two months off, the building still could be pressed into service on Inauguration Day, it was said yesterday.

The \$1,168,000 unit of the armory now under construction by the Charles Tompkins Construction Co. will be augmented by additional work next year by funds pro-

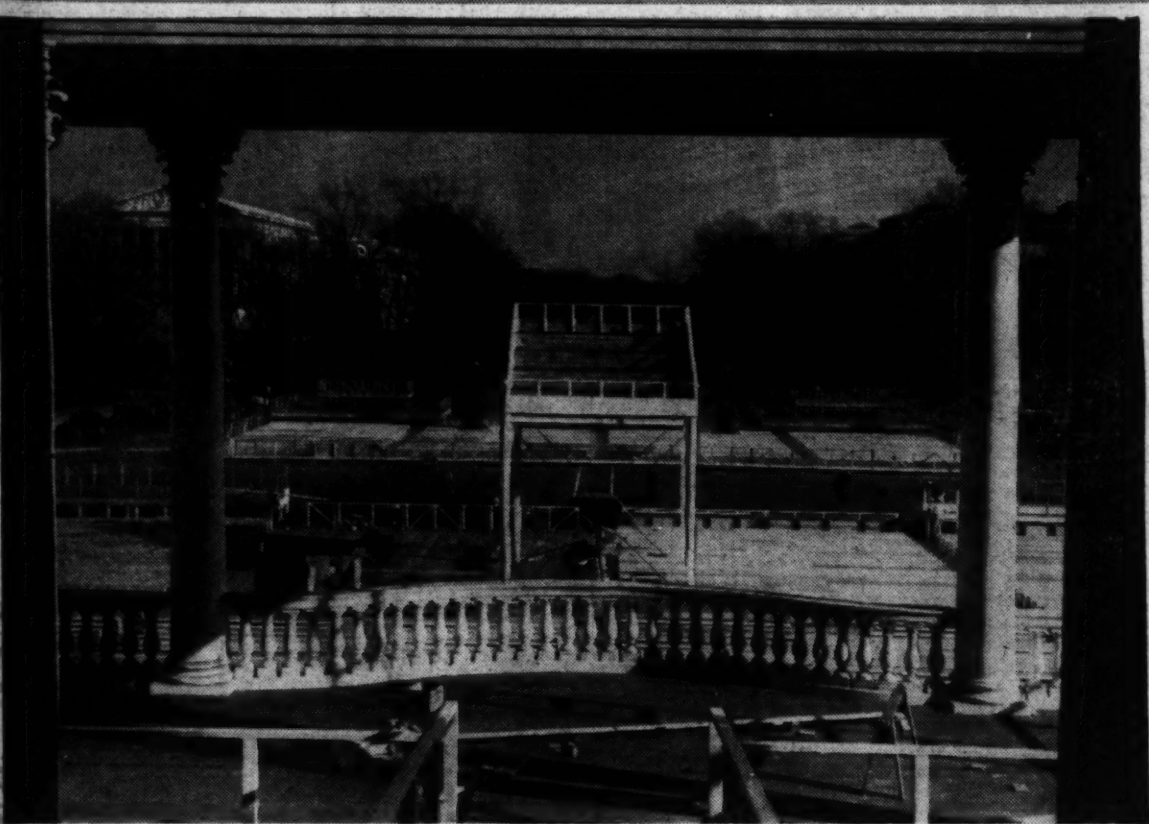
vided in the new District budget. The total cost of the armory will be \$2,750,000.

Capt. John Person, assistant engineer commissioner, said yesterday the large drill hall (above) is about finished but the limestone work on the outside of the building will take another two months. He said the hall would be available but that it would not be "very suitable," since the workmen's machinery and other material are in abundance in the building. There is also a lack of parking facilities near the armory, which is located at the foot of East Capitol Street.

Post Staff Photos—Klemm.



STONE WORK ON WEST SIDE



VIEW OF STANDS ON CAPITOL PLAZA FROM PLATFORM ON CAPITOL STEPS, WHERE PRESIDENT WILL TAKE THE OATH OF OFFICE

Grandstand Seats..

Of the 600,000 persons expected to view the inaugural parade, 20,155 will be provided with seats in various grandstands now in process of erection by the Inaugural Committee.

Cost of the project is \$62,000, which includes stands for the hordes of newsreel, radio and newspapers to be represented at the ceremonies. The job of erecting the stands, some of which have been rented from Griffith Stadium, will be completed by January 15, it was said yesterday. Nine thousand of the total number of seats on sale have already been sold or reserved, according to Ticket Chairman Melvin D. Hildreth. Reservations of seats will expire on January 10 and if they are not called for by that date, the seats will be sold.

The Presidential stand, directly in front of the White House, contains about 1,000 seats, none of which, however,

is for sale. State governors and distinguished guests will view the parade from this stand. Stands adjoining the Presidential stand on the east (these are covered) sell for \$7. There are 400 of them. There are 400 seats on the west side of the President's stand, also covered and also selling at \$7. Two uncovered stands, adjacent to the \$7 seats, will provide accommodations at \$5.

Across the street from the White House, fronting Lafayette Square, the committee has erected 16 rows of seats, all covered. The first eight rows sell for \$10; next four for \$9 and the last four for \$8. Contractor for the job, Skinner & Garrett, of this city, will remove the lumber for their own use after the inauguration. The rented stands, of course, will be retrieved by Clark Griffith. The rented stands, which are now being erected, will provide seats along Pennsylvania Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, on the Department of Commerce square; on the south and north sides of the Treasury Building and in front of Riggs National Bank and the Treasury Annex Building. Officials said yesterday some of the best seats are still available.

Post Staff Photos—Del Vecchio.



JUNE AYERS IS NOT CAUGHT IN A TANK TRAP, BUT IS STANDING ON FRAMEWORK FOR INAUGURAL SEATS ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

'Fashion Futures..'

By Jane Driscoll
The Post Fashion Editor.

America's answer to the question of what 1941 styles will be was given officially last night at New York's Fashion Futures, held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. This show signaled New York's claim to the fashion crown once worn by Paris. It marked the debut of America's leadership in the fashion industry.

How well America can function as a style center without dependence on Paris was indicated by the original and revolutionary clothes presented in a brilliant dramatic sequence of scenes. As the show revealed, America's own designers, finding inspiration in this country's history, plied their art with all the skill of Parisian designers. The scene of 1941 fashion inspiration runs the gamut of fashion inspiration from the Puritan days through the post-war heydays of World War I, to the nostalgic style trends of today.

Two definite trends have taken hold in the fashion world—shoulders are less padded and waistlines are disappearing. A blue and white tweed cape ensemble with soft shoulders showed the Puritan fathers took their queue from a cavalier's cape. Low-hip emphasis and swathing drapery raised queries as to where the hipline has gone.

A revolutionary note appeared in an evening dress, intricately draped about the arms and neck with only one sleeve. Flesh marisette added a transparent look. Evening gowns with harem drapery and slit skirts gave a reminiscent accent.

The spirit of America was evidenced in active and spectator sports, while the South American influence was shown in the romantic and colorful costumes.



ONE-SLEEVELESS WONDER—This "low-necked" gown of jade-green chiffon jersey has only one sleeve. A panel drapes over the bare arm.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO



"BIRD'S NEST"—The photographer was watching the birdie when he made this picture. In this hat, a bird alights on a wall of white violets from which a striped ribbon falls to the shoulder.

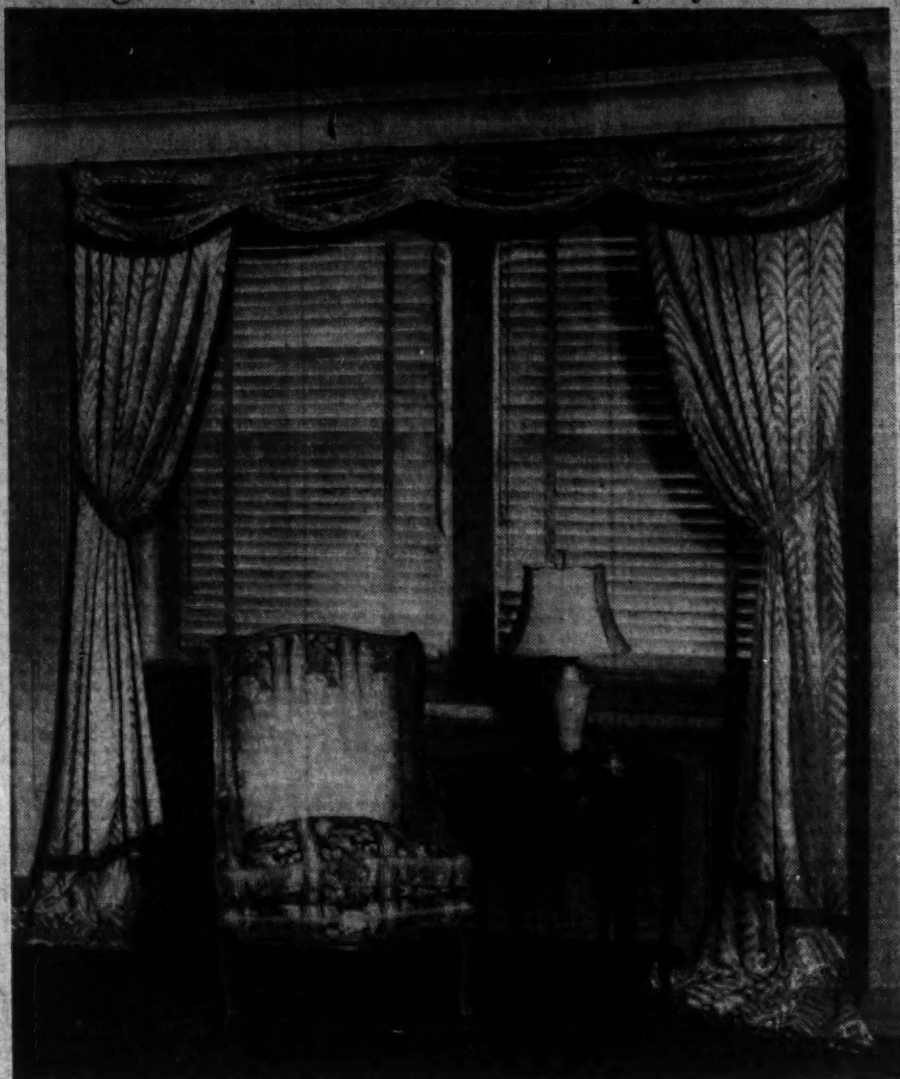


THIS GARDEN PARTY and dinner dress has a harem dip in the full skirt, which gathers on a purple draped bodice. Skirt is pink mousseline de sole.



TO BLOOM IN SPRING, tra la. A great clump of prairie grass—yea, prairie grass!—grows from a sward of lemony green in this spring bonnet. Pass the parsley, please.

Attractive Windows Within Any Woman's Reach Through New American-Made Drapery Fabrics



Easy to Clean Dust Repellent And Durable

By Martha Ely, The Household Editor.

NOT ONLY are women benefiting in their wardrobes, but also in the decoration of their homes, from the manufacture of the new synthetic fabrics the factories are looting in their mills today.

No longer do mills weave taffetas that split or crack, and all too soon loose their perky crispness. The lovely luster of satins does not vanish, either, with a few months' hanging; the day has gone when women say, "I love that kind of drapery material but I can't afford to get it because it does not clean satisfactorily." Or when they wistfully sigh and say that the colors are not permanent, or that the white ones turn yellow with age. Manufacturers have eliminated such "headaches." They also have perfected materials that require less cleaning than fabrics of the past because the yarn repels the dust and dirt and does not water-spot. All of these added qualities inspire the woman of today to try her talent at making draperies and curtains.



Martha Ely, The Household Editor.

Framing a view of Rock Creek Park is the window treatment above achieved by Mrs. Duke Moyer Patrick, popular Washington hostess. Mrs. Patrick's creative talent is evidenced by the graceful, cream-colored, figured draperies she has fashioned. The draperies are accented with green fringe in harmony with the furnishings of her drawing room. Such window treatment not only dramatizes the picture window but provides a splendid view and sunshine, as well as a setting for the attractive furniture grouping.

day to try her talent at making draperies and curtains. Attractive window trimmings need not be a problem or beyond any woman's reach if she can thread a needle, do simple cutting, and has the desire to do a job well. Above all, there must be precision if a professional effect is to be achieved. For those not endowed with the energy to see the making through, there is still the benefit of being able to select material for color, pattern and wearability, turning the styling over to a reliable drapery firm for a reasonable charge.

Before the homemaker can buy window materials, she must plan carefully. Draperies start with the right fabric. In the choosing of the fabric, as well as the style, she must be guided by the character of her room.

A Question of Formality

First, is the setting formal or informal? Draperies should harmonize with the setting of the room. To the woman who is thinking now of hanging bright new draperies for cheer in winter days, or for spring refurbishing, the following classifications will help her to know the materials suitable for her particular problem.

Eighteenth Century and Formal American Colonial—Chintz. Fine weave cretonnes of good design, the lighter weight brocades, damasks, moires, light weight reps, woven fabrics and velvets and satins.

Formal French Styles of Louis Periods, Directoire, and Empire Periods—Damasks of the right motif to fit the particular period, satins, taffetas, fine brocades and velvets, chintzes of French design, for the French Provincial room, choose cotton voiles, chintzes and linens with small cluster designs, rough woven wool and cotton fabrics, stripes and checks in crash materials.

Early American Style—An Early American room may be of very early and crude type, or it may be of the more formal spirit of later years. On that depends the choice of fabric. Chintzes and cretonnes are always delightful for draperies in a maple room and the light reps and simple women fabrics are the most appropriate materials.

Modern Room—Here all manner of interesting textures and weaves may be used—rough textured wools, cottons and chenilles, homespun in smart colors, chintzes, linens and printed moires in modern designs, serges, dull finished or hammered satins, faille and ribbed taffetas (for modern bedrooms), woven checks and stripes. Plain colors of two-toned effects in the weaves are used more generally in modern decorating than figured fabrics, though the latter are correct if the pattern is suitable. In choosing a modern drapery fabric, care should be taken to get one that is not too heavy to hang in reasonably soft folds.

Draperies should harmonize

Rules Given for Material Selection And Hanging

with the color scheme of the room. Whether to use a plain, striped or figured drapery fabric should be determined by the amount of plain or figured surface present in other features of the room. With a definitely patterned wall paper, plain draperies are best. But if the pattern in the wall paper is inconspicuous, it is possible to use a figured fabric.

When to Use Figured Fabrics

When walls and floor covering are plain it adds interest to use a figured fabric for draperies. If the walls are plain, and the floor covering is figured, either figured or plain material may be used effectively. It is also important that the coverings of the furniture be considered. If the upholstery has a pronounced pattern, plain or striped draperies are best.

Whether the draperies should reach the floor, or be shorter, is also a question. Full-length draperies reaching all the way to the floor are used today in rooms of all types—formal and informal. In the informal, cottage-type room, draperies can be short, clearing the sill if they are hung inside the casing, or to the bottom of the apron below the sill if they are hung on the outer edge of the casing. In the very formal room, draperies lying on the floor for several inches, 3, 6, to 12 inches, give a luxurious effect.

To line or not to line draperies is another question. The chief purpose of lining draperies is to protect them from sunlight and dust and lengthen the life of the drapery. Also, in the case of many fabrics, it gives them more body so that they fall into more graceful effect. Satin is used most generally for lining draperies. Cream-colored satens are best to use for darker fabrics, and white is always used for white fabrics.

Trimming is not only give a color and decorative note to draperies but add greatly in securing a finished, professional touch. The variety of trimmings is great—moss fringe, ball fringe, tasseled fringe, rope trimming and a host of novelty trimmings. They should be bought to suit the curtain material.

Draperies should be scaled to suit the size of the room. They should never give the effect of overpowering or dominating the room. Small or narrow windows should not be treated with wide, ponderous draperies and tall, wide windows should not have skimpy ones.

Crocheted Bunny Slippers Will Please Children on Christmas



By ALICE BROOKS

YOUNGSTERS will be delighted with these crocheted bunny slippers! And you will, too, for the speed with which you can do them means none of the toils need be neglected. Pattern 6844 contains instructions for making slippers in 2, 4 and 6 year sizes;

illustrations of them and stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send ten cents in coin to The Washington Post, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS AND PATTER-NUMBER.

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Pinckney-Buek Engagement Is Announced

First Lady Addresses D.C. Girl Scout Council

'Translate Into Daily Lives Accepted Ideals of Democracy,' Mrs. Roosevelt Advises in Speech at Luncheon

By Jessie Ash Arndt

The Post Club Editor

American youth should be encouraged "to go to work as soon as possible to translate into their daily lives that part of their teaching which they accept as the ideals of democracy," Mrs. Roosevelt told members of the Washington Girl Scout Council yesterday. The First Lady, who is honorary president of the National Girl Scouts of America,

was honor guest and speaker at a luncheon given by the council at the Willard Hotel. Young people should be made to understand, said Mrs. Roosevelt, that democracy can only function if each individual plays his part. Older persons should help the younger to find their place and feel that they are needed in their communities, she said, adding that only by this way of life would the need for democracy be felt in the future of the world.

These things must be impressed on youth as an expression of the sincerity of their elders, said Mrs. Roosevelt. "We ourselves must feel the democratic way of life is worth living for every day," she declared. "It requires honesty in appraising what we have done and honesty with youth in discussing with them what they desire for the future."

She reiterated her statement that "today we must face the need to make young people, in this country feel the same devotion to our way of life that young people of other countries do to what they have accepted because they believe it will lead them to a better world."

They are willing to die for it, said Mrs. Roosevelt, and the same kind of fervor must be awakened in American youth.

She commended the Girl Scout organization for its program which combines useful education with having a good time.

Mrs. Harry C. Kramer, Girl Scout Commissioner for the District, opened the meeting and presented Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn, who introduced Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Glenn, who has recently moved to Washington, was presented by Mrs. Kramer as an example of a Girl Scout grown up in Scout

ideals. She was first a member of a Brownie troop, then an active Girl Scout, a leader, a commissioner and now is vice president of the national organization.

An illustration of the fun the girls have while they are learning practical lessons was given in a colored motion picture showing the activities at Camp May Flather, which is named for Mrs. Henry H. Flather, one of the active supporters of girl scouting and among those at the head table yesterday. Miss Anne McLean, camp director, talked on the various camp activities as the picture was shown. At the close of the program a group of girls, in their green uniforms, seated themselves on the platform, around a campfire and sang camp songs.

Among the guests at the luncheon were many prominent men and women interested in the Girl Scout organization. At the head table were representatives of co-operating organizations, Mrs. Paul Leding, former head of the Camp Fire Girls in this area; Mrs. Wilson Compton, head of the Girl Reserves of the Y. W. C. A.; Col. Stuart Godfrey, of the Boy Scouts; Mrs. John L. Wann, of the Parent-Teacher Congress; Frank Gray, budget secretary of the Community Chest; Richard Thrush, of the Red Cross, and Capt. Evelyn Allison, of the Salvation Army.

Other guests seated at the head table included three representatives of the churches, the Rev. Edward Fuller, of St. Aloysius Church; Dr. Ulysses B. Pierce, of All Souls Unitarian, and Rabbi Norman Goodman, of the Washington Hebrew Congregation; Eugene Meyer, editor and publisher of The Post; A. D. Willard, manager of WISN; James Cunningham, of the Washington Post; Mrs. Lorraine Good, new president of the Soroptimist Club, yesterday presided at her first meeting of the club since she took office.

The meeting was devoted to business, and some of the ground work for the club's activities for the year was laid. The chairman of the club committee, Miss Helen Barnhart, distributed a small book to each member of the club, with the understanding that it be filled by the member, to aid the club's civic projects.

The following chairmen of committees were appointed by the president: Attendance, Miss Rae Epstein; by-laws, Mrs. Mary Catherine Lewis; civic, Miss Helen Barnhart; membership-classification, Miss Edna Connolly; finance, Miss Emma Karst; music, Mrs. Jewell Downs; Hyson building fund, Mrs. Thomas Hyson; fellowship, Miss Augusta Uhl; program, Miss Marjorie Webster; guests, Mrs. Eva Turner; social, Miss Mary Turner; vocational guidance, Mrs. Rose Cohen; publicity, Miss Emma A. Buechele, and Mrs. Ethel Ayers, luncheon committee.

Mrs. Jean Bennett, national president of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, and a member of the Washington club, installed new officers for the year 1941 on January 7 for the Stanton, Va., club; January 8, Bronx, N. Y.; and on January 9, at Norristown, Pa., she will install officers of three clubs, January 10, Dupont Country Club, where again she will install officers of three clubs; January 13, Alexandria; January 14, Fairfax, Va., which is a new club in the American Federation, and on January 23, Montgomery County, Md.

Many of the members of the Washington club will attend the reception of the Soroptimist club of Prince Georges County to be given in the economic lounge of the Soroptimist Club of Alexandria on January 13 at the George Mason Hotel at 7 p. m.

Which ever lack the President chooses, 130 women of the press—and a guest for each—will be present, to make a festive occasion of the first luncheon for newspaper women with the National Chief Executive as honor guest. Mrs. J. Fred Essary, president of the club, will introduce him.

If he does choose to speak on the record—and there has been no hint as to his intentions—he will be breaking a precedent. At his speeches before the National Press Club have been with "no reporters present."

Mrs. Roosevelt, a member of the club, will be a guest also. In addition the club will welcome Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Mrs. Stephen S. Early, Mrs. James Helm, the White House Social Secretary and Miss Malvina Thompson, Mrs. Roosevelt's personal secretary, Lowell Mellett, of the National Emergency Council, and Charles Michelson, chief of Democratic Party publicity.

The fact that to many the Ambassador symbolizes the steadfast patience and courage with which an ancient democratic civilization is meeting the fascist threat to its existence, and the growing popular realization that this menace is one and the same throughout the world, have resulted in many requests for Dr. Hu's appearance before American audiences.

The address is the fifth of a series arranged by the Library of Congress Discussion Group.

First Lady Honored at Girl Scout Luncheon



Mrs. Roosevelt was greeted by Washington Girl Scouts as she arrived to be the honor guest at their annual luncheon yesterday at the Willard. With the First Lady is Mrs. Harry C. Kramer (second from left), commissioner of the Washington Girl Scouts

Soroptimists Plan Program

Mrs. Lorraine Good, new president of the Soroptimist Club, yesterday presided at her first meeting of the club since she took office.

The meeting was devoted to business, and some of the ground work for the club's activities for the year was laid. The chairman of the club committee, Miss Helen Barnhart, distributed a small book to each member of the club, with the understanding that it be filled by the member, to aid the club's civic projects.

The following chairmen of committees were appointed by the president: Attendance, Miss Rae Epstein; by-laws, Mrs. Mary Catherine Lewis; civic, Miss Helen Barnhart; membership-classification, Miss Edna Connolly; finance, Miss Emma Karst; music, Mrs. Jewell Downs; Hyson building fund, Mrs. Thomas Hyson; fellowship, Miss Augusta Uhl; program, Miss Marjorie Webster; guests, Mrs. Eva Turner; social, Miss Mary Turner; vocational guidance, Mrs. Rose Cohen; publicity, Miss Emma A. Buechele, and Mrs. Ethel Ayers, luncheon committee.

Mrs. Jean Bennett, national president of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, and a member of the Washington club, installed new officers for the year 1941 on January 7 for the Stanton, Va., club; January 8, Bronx, N. Y.; and on January 9, at Norristown, Pa., she will install officers of three clubs, January 10, Dupont Country Club, where again she will install officers of three clubs; January 13, Alexandria; January 14, Fairfax, Va., which is a new club in the American Federation, and on January 23, Montgomery County, Md.

Many of the members of the Washington club will attend the reception of the Soroptimist club of Prince Georges County to be given in the economic lounge of the Soroptimist Club of Alexandria on January 13 at the George Mason Hotel at 7 p. m.

Which ever lack the President chooses, 130 women of the press—and a guest for each—will be present, to make a festive occasion of the first luncheon for newspaper women with the National Chief Executive as honor guest. Mrs. J. Fred Essary, president of the club, will introduce him.

If he does choose to speak on the record—and there has been no hint as to his intentions—he will be breaking a precedent. At his speeches before the National Press Club have been with "no reporters present."

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Miss McGeachy to Be Honor Guest at A. A. U. W. Dinner

British Press Liaison Officer Will Speak Tomorrow Night and Will Bring Messages From University Women's Clubs in Europe

Miss Mary Craig McGeachy, who recently has joined the staff of the British Embassy, will be the guest of honor and speaker at the dinner given by the American Association of University Women tomorrow night, under the auspices of the Committee on International Relations with Mrs. James W. Irwin as leader.

Miss McGeachy has been a pioneer in a new field for women, as the first woman to serve as a liaison officer and public relations representative for the British government. She served as liaison officer of the British Ministry in Geneva, and between the League of Nations and organized women's clubs. She worked also with the International Student Organizations in Geneva and was connected with international student relief work.

Miss McGeachy will bring messages from University women's organizations in Europe. She served as counselor for the International Federation of University Women's Clubs for several years and is familiar with the aims, programs and progress of women's movements in Europe.

Madame Chairman

by Suzanne

THE URGE for learning, stimulated by the six-year course followed by members of the Delphian Society, has kept together members of the Columbia Chapter of the society who were "graduated" from the organization last spring.

Having completed the study of history, art and literature from ancient times to the present, the Delphian Society provides for its members, the Columbians, as they now call themselves, decided to continue an education project of their own. They meet monthly for sightseeing trips. Their first was to Mount Vernon, their next to Alexandria and the third to the Congressional Library. Tomorrow they will take their January trip to the National Cathedral, with luncheon following, at the May Restaurant.

They allow two hours for their tour in the morning and conduct their business meeting, wherever they have luncheon. Mrs. S. C. Tupman is president of the group, which has a membership of 23.

P. T. A. LUNCHEON—Girls of the home economics classes of Central High School will prepare and serve luncheon today for members of the executive committee of the Parent-Teacher Association in the housekeeping apartment of the school. There are 23 members of the committee, which is meeting a week later than usual because of the holidays.

The regular meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association also will be postponed from January 20, when it ordinarily would have

Women's Guild Program Set

"Planting a Flower Garden" will be the theme of the regular meeting of the Evening Auxiliary of the Women's Guild of the Central Union tomorrow night, but no gardening advice will be given. This is the first session of the club in the new meeting place, the Y. W. C. A. at Seventeenth and K Streets Northwest, and dinner will be served at 6 o'clock in the fourth floor dining room.

A series of songs and humorous monologues will form the program built around the garden theme, with Miss Katherine Willey, daughter of the late Rev. Earle Willey, presenting the readings. Miss Jeanette Blittner giving the vocal selections, accompanied by Miss Reba Will, at the piano.

The Sunday night supper of the American Association of University Women will be served by candlelight and will be followed by a musical program given by Frank Whitmore, harpist, accompanied by Percival Rogers, and Miss Eliza Gwendolin Taylor, soprano, accompanied by Miss Mary Carney.

Whitmore recently won the Tiffany Scholarship at Peabody Institute of Music at Baltimore. Mrs. A. Remington Kellogg, chairman of the arts committee, will be in charge of the program.

Nanking Mission To Be Beneficiary Of Concert-Lecture

Ida Hoyt Chamberlain, 237 Cathedral Avenue, will present a concert-lecture for the benefit of the mission of Bishop Pul Xu Pin of Nanking Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week in the Rose Ballroom of the Washington Hotel. In addition, she will have an exhibition her T'ang Dynasty art collection.

Miss Chamberlain lived in China five years, recording and interpreting the music of South China. Sir Granville Bantock, noted English composer, collaborated with her in writing several modern symphonies, based on the Chinese melodies.

She wears Chinese costume and brings the atmosphere of the Orient to her programs. Heading the official sponsors for the concert are: Senator and Mrs. Claude Pepper, Senator and Mrs. Abe Murdock, Senator and Mrs. Harry Truman, Gov. and Mrs. Sidney Osborne of Arizona; Gov. and Mrs. Schreiner of Indiana; Representative and Mrs. Henry Steagel; Representative and Mrs. Jack Nichols; Representative and Mrs. Harry Shepard; Representative and Mrs. Jennings Randolph; Representative and Mrs. Luther Patrick, and Representative and Mrs. Frank Boykin.

House committee—Mrs. John G. Staack, chairman; Mrs. S. R. Caswell, Mrs. George L. Evans, Mrs. Laidler Mackall, Mrs. Harry Taylor, Mrs. F. W. Van Slyke and Miss Lucetta D. Clarke.

The membership of the board is composed of committees from the various parishes. Funds are raised by the efforts of the committees and are used to supplement those of the hospital to provide articles not included in the regular budget.

During the year 1940 the board's outstanding contribution was the rehabilitation of the supervisor's house, adjoining the nurses' home on M Street Northwest. At present the board is engaged in raising funds to assist in the completion of the shockproof X-ray room at the hospital.

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Preparation for careers in Domestic Business, Government Service and Professional Accountancy.

A limited number of qualified students, 20 years or older, will be accepted for the late afternoon sessions of the Semester beginning Monday, February 3rd. The courses are given on the University Campus from 5:25 to 7:05 P. M.

Registration is now open and ends on Saturday, January 25th. As only a limited number can be accepted, applications will be considered in the order in which they are received.

For Detailed Catalogue and Further Information Apply
Division of Business and Public Administration,
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5th & O Streets Northwest Telephone Michigan 7000

Mrs. Taber Tops Congressional Club Slate

N. Y. Representative's Wife Will Succeed Mrs. Edward R. Burke

Mrs. John Taber, wife of Representative Taber, of New York, heads the slate of officers approved yesterday by the board of the Congressional Club, to be voted on by the membership at its meeting Wednesday of next week. She will succeed Mrs. Edward R. Burke, wife of former Senator Burke, of Nebraska, who has headed the club for the past two years.

Other officers on the slate include: Mrs. Morris Sheppard, of Texas, wife of Senator Sheppard, first vice president; Mrs. Charles Plumley, of Vermont, second vice president; Mrs. Dow W. Harter, of Ohio, third vice president; Mrs. Heron Pearson, of Tennessee, fourth vice president; Mrs. Homer D. Angell, of Oregon, fifth vice president; Mrs. Harry B. Coffey, of Nebraska, recording secretary; Mrs. John J. Spackman, of Alabama, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William H. Wheat, Illinois, treasurer.

Members of the nominating committee, who were elected by the club, are Mrs. S. Otis Bland, of Virginia; Mrs. Roy Woodruff, of Michigan; Mrs. Karl Stefan, of Nebraska; Mrs. Daniel A. Reed, of New York, former president; Mrs. Hampton P. Fulmer, of South Carolina; Mrs. Coffey, Mrs. Angell, Mrs. Plumley and Mrs. Lawrence Imhoff, of Ohio.

Compton to Speak Before Democratic Women Tonight

Lewis Compton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will be the guest speaker at a dinner to be given by the Woman's National Democratic Club tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. Compton will also be a guest of honor at the dinner, which will be held at the club quarters, 1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W. Compton's subject will be "The Navy in the Defense Program."

Mrs. Emmet Gudger, program chairman, will be the hostess of the evening, assisted by Mrs. J. Craig Peacock, Mrs. George Stackhouse, Mrs. Harry B. Mitchell, Miss Imogene Howell, Mrs. Francis Carter and Mrs. Ollie James. Mrs. William Frederick Weigster, chairman of the House Committee, is in charge of the dinner.

Potomac C. A. R. to Meet With Miss Duffie

Miss Marjorie Duffie will be hostess to the junior group of Potomac Society, Children of the American Revolution, at her home, 720 Princeton Place Northwest, Saturday at 2 p. m. Miss Nancy Lipscomb, chairman of the committee for American Indians, will present some interesting facts on the Indians who lived along the Potomac and in

the vicinity of Washington, Virginia. Huey, junior president, will preside. Bundles for Britain will be collected.

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Going south or staying in town—there's nothing like a colorful print to animate your winter-wear wardrobe. This print, for instance—in a rich crepe-textured rayon jersey, amusingly called "crepe suzette." Softly detailed bodice, gracefully gores skirt. Red or blue prints. Sizes 12 to 20.

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Economy to keep up with your New Year's resolution! A coat that is a wardrobe in itself.

Flacid wool with complete "shell" lining of soft leather which zips in and out, sleeves and all. Sizes 12 to 20. Also in oatmeal tweed, camel's hair and wool fabric.

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Relieve misery as most wise mothers do. Rub throat, chest, back with
VICKS VAPORUB

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RIKIK'S FIRST FLOOR SPECIALS today

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skirts	7.95	6.50
skirts	6.95	4.50
blouses	2.95	1.95
blouses	15.00	7.50
sweaters	6.95	4.95
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jewelry	10.00	7.50
jewelry	7.50	4.95
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Ideal to Use in Your Car on Winter Drives

—Army blankets are woven in a continuous piece and then cut to the proper length. The nap piece is often too short, so it is pieced to make it full length. . . . These pieced blankets are the ones we offer you at this low price. . . . They are pure wool, khaki color, with whipped edges and measure 66x84 inches.

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CONNECTICUT AT CALVERT

FTC Asked To Raise Crab Meat Tariff

Commissioners Sample Sea Food During Debate

The mahogany bench of the Federal Trade Commission was turned into a sea food bar yesterday as the commissioners sampled evidence introduced by American crab meat canners, who are appealing for a 50 per cent increase in the duty on the imported product.

The commissioners discreetly concealed their preferences as they tasted crab meat from South Carolina, Maryland, Alaska, Siberia and Japan, while attorneys for the domestic producers and the importers disputed matters of flavor, texture and color.

Statements from five seaboard Senators, supporting the plea for an increase in the canned crab meat tariff, were placed before the commission, while a dozen Representatives appeared to argue for action to permit American producers to compete in the American market on equal terms with the Japanese.

79 Per Cent From Japan

Bugh M. Frampton, of Washington, counsel for the American producers, explained that 80 per cent of the 16,500,000 pounds of canned crab meat consumed in this country is imported and that 79 per cent of these imports come from Japan. For the first nine months of 1940 a total of 11,266,787 pounds of canned crab meat were imported, Frampton said, indicating that the final figures of the year will show a big increase in imports over 1939. The American crab meat canning industry faces extinction, he declared, unless the commission takes steps to "equalize" the competition between American firms and Japanese exporters whose labor costs are far below those in this country.

The present tariff on canned crab meat is 15 per cent. The Tariff Commission has the power to recommend an increase to 22½ per cent, which could be proclaimed by the President without Congressional action.

16-Pound Specimen Shown

Witnesses yesterday placed before the commission a wide variety of canned crab meat, several specimens in glass jars and one 16-pound King crab from Alaska waters, exhibited on a platter. Counsel for the importers, C. T. Riethe, of New York, at one point introduced a tin of lobster meat for comparison with the crab.

Dr. Carl R. Fellers, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts State College in Amherst and a director of the Channel crab meat canners, of Port Royal, S. C., told the commissioners the American crab meat canning industry "is now well beyond the experimental stage, and under sanitary conditions, is producing a stable food product." Dr. Fellers has been associated with the Bureau of Fisheries, Food and Drug Administration and Public Health Service.

Fees Bankruptcy

Representative Hendricks (Democrat), of Florida, said he learned Japanese crab meat is selling in American stores at 38 cents a pound, while it costs 37 cents a pound for production alone of the American meat, with transportation and retailing costs still to be met.

"The American industry is threatened by bankruptcy because of the competition of cheap labor and the low tariff on foreign products," he said. Hendricks filed with the commission a statement from the Florida Crab Co., of Cocoa, Fla., asserting that the foreign crab meat imports are "undermining the American standard of living. . . . Another unpleasant feature is that most of the foreign meat is Japanese, and their profits from sales in America are helping them in their war against democracy."

Senator Radcliffe (Democrat), of Maryland, author of the resolution authorizing the tariff commission to hold hearings on crab meat duties, said the American seafood industry is capable of great expansion. An increase in the canned crab meat tariff would prove a powerful stimulus, he stated.

"The industry has devoted great time and expense to improving its methods and product," he said. "I have very grave doubts as to whether the foreign product is prepared in such a way as to compare with our standards."

See "Real Injustice"

A statement from Senator Pepper (Democrat), of Florida, asserted that "a real injustice" will be done the American industry unless the canned crab meat tariff "is increased at least to the extent that cheap Japanese labor will be offset."

Representative Barden (Democrat), of North Carolina, asserted that "it is just a little brutal for the American Government, in the wage-hour law, to say to our producers you must pay so much for labor costs, and then say to the man on the outside pay what you please, produce under any conditions and dump your produce here."

"We get no special favors from Japan and I don't see why they should get any from us," said Representative Bonner (Democrat), of North Carolina. Others who appeared before the commission or filed statements in behalf of the American producers were Senator Smith (Democrat), of South Carolina; Senator Brewster (Republican), of Maine; Senator Andrews (Democrat), of Florida, and Representative Bryson (Democrat), of South Carolina; Representative Smith (Republican), of Maine; Representative Sikes (Democrat), of Florida; Representative Green (Democrat), of Florida, and Representative Boykin (Democrat), of Alabama.

Representatives of the importers will testify when the commission resumes hearings at 10 a. m. today.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Statement Denied

Mrs. Marie Coleman, secretary of the Washington Chapter of the American Rescue Ship Mission, yesterday denied a statement by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt that her organization was duplicating the work of other refugee aid groups. At her press conference Tuesday, Mrs. Roosevelt said she resigned as a sponsor of the mission because two other groups were raising funds more efficiently to bring Spanish Loyalist refugees from France to Mexico.

Hill, Healey, Ford Elected To Ways, Means Committee



KNUTE HILL

AARON FORD

ARTHUR HEALEY

Three Representatives from widely separated parts of the country were elected by a party caucus yesterday to fill vacancies in the Democratic membership of the "vital" important Ways and Means Committee.

During the caucus, which was held behind closed doors, several Democrats reportedly took their colleagues to task for failure to faithfully attend sessions of the House last term. The speakers were said to have urged more conscientious attendance this year in order to insure against being caught napping by the Republicans.

In something of an upset, Representative Knute Hill, Washington Dealer, led the field of five candidates for the Ways and Means Committee with 166 votes. Hill is beginning his fifth term as a member of the House.

Representative Aaron Lane Ford, of Mississippi, was second with 159, and the third successful candidate was Representative Arthur D. Healey, of Massachusetts, with 144 votes. Representative Walter A. Lynch, of New York, who had been picked by New Yorkers to fill what has come to be considered a New York vacancy on the committee, obtained only 125 votes. Representative William D. Mills, of Arkansas, trailed the field with 108 votes.

Election to the Ways and Means Committee is deemed of great importance because the 15-man majority is largely responsible for filling Democratic vacancies on the other committees of the House as well as for bringing out all tax legislation.

Senator Tobey (Republican), of New Hampshire, who clashed bitterly with Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City in previous subcommittee hearings in New Jersey, demanded that Reynolds and Quayle be summoned after he heard testimony from Charles Quinn, of Trenton, secretary of the New Jersey State Democratic committee.

Quinn said Quayle telephoned him late last October to say that the committee lacked funds for two radio addresses by President Roosevelt, arrangements for which already had been made. Quinn testified that Quayle asked if the New Jersey committee would be willing to assume commitments for the broadcasts.

As a result of the appeal, Quinn said, Reynolds loaned the New Jersey committee \$100,000. From this the broadcasts charges were paid, as well as the national committee's note for the amount. The New York loan was suggested, he said, by Quayle or the treasurer of the New York committee.

The New Jersey committee endorsed the New York note and gave it and a New Jersey committee note for the balance of the \$100,000 to Reynolds for his security. The amount is due at the end of this month.

Tobey recalled that election law prohibited individuals from contributing more than \$5,000 and demanded to know whether the Reynolds loan was "an attempt to circumvent the law."

Quinn asserted that it was not, so far as he knew. He said the State committee expected to repay the loan.

Meanwhile the Associated Willkie Clubs of America, with headquarters in New York, reported to the clerk of the House that it received \$1,393,993 and spent \$1,309,925 in its campaign for Wendell L. Willkie, Republican, in the 1940 Presidential election.

At the same time, the Democrats for Willkie organization, New York City, reported receipts of \$438,147 and expenditures of \$418,808.

Five men prominent in the recent national campaign are scheduled to be witnesses today before the special District grand jury investigating suspected election offenses.

Assistant District Attorney William S. Tarver said those to appear were: William R. Wicks, New York oil man; Henry W. Wilson, New York, an associate of Davis; Charles E. Meyer, New York, treasurer of the Business Men's League for Roosevelt; H. W. Harrison, Philadelphia, an organizer of the People's Committee to Defend Life Insurance and Savings; and Charles A. Blawie, Glen Head, Long Island, chairman of the Republican finance committee for New York State.

The only witness yesterday was W. H. Settle, Keystone, Ind., farmer who was chairman of the National Committee of Agriculture, a subsidiary of the Democratic National Committee.

Mrs. C. D. Lowe, president of the District Congress of Parents and Teachers, yesterday attacked the destruction of trees on Sixteenth Street Northwest for the construction of the Scott Circle underpass. She issued a statement declaring that the underpass would only help the traffic situation "in a small way," and did not justify destroying the beauty of one of the Capital's most beautiful avenues.

"If they keep on building highways and underpasses in this city it will soon become just another city," she said. "Most people love the Capital because of its beauty and because it's not a commercial city. It's too bad that the citizens have so little voice in their civic affairs and Congress can do as it pleases about such matters."

Heckscherville, Pa., Jan. 8 (P)—Pinned fast by debris from a mine fall, 26-year-old James Ryan died today in full view of fellow workers who had labored since 4 p. m. Monday to rescue him.

The body was removed shortly after a physician said Ryan apparently had died of exposure. The rescue workers said they first were able to talk to the entombed man through a small break at 4 a. m. He still was able to talk to them then and insisted he was "all right."

All day yesterday faint tapings were heard. Joseph Slane, 30, one of Ryan's fellow workers, was freed shortly after the fall and a third man dashed to safety when startled. Rescue workers were nearing Ryan when a second fall drove them back.

Methodists to Hear Norse Health Chief

Lieut. Col. Karl Evans, director general of public health of Norway, will speak today at 8:15 p. m. at Hamline Methodist Church, Sixteenth and Allison Streets Northwest, on "What Happened in Norway During the German Invasion."

KIDNEY TROUBLE Stop Getting Up Nights

To harmlessly flush poisons and acid from kidneys and relieve irritations of bladder so that you can stop "getting up nights" get a 35 cent package of Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules and take as directed. Other symptoms of kidney and bladder weakness may be scant, burning or smarting passage—backache—leg cramps—puffy eyes. Get original GOLD MEDAL. Refuse a substitute.

R. J. Reynolds To Be Called In Vote Probe

Will Be Asked About \$100,000 Loan Made For Election Air Talk

By the Associated Press

The Senate Campaign Investigating Committee yesterday decided to subpoena R. J. Reynolds, tobacco magnate and new treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, to learn full details about a \$100,000 loan he made in connection with broadcasts by President Roosevelt in campaign for reelection.

The committee, holding hearings on complaints of voting irregularities in New Jersey, also decided to subpoena Oliver A. Quayle, former treasurer of the national committee and recently made general manager.

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Modern War Held Greatest Hazard to Ears

At Same Time Huge Responsibility Is Put On Hearing, Doctor Say

Science has placed tremendous responsibility upon the human ear in modern warfare but it is also subjecting that ear to the greatest hazards ever, a Washington physician told the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological Society in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday.

Addressing the organization's annual scientific meeting, Dr. Walter A. Wells, of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological Society in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday.

Dr. Wells said that deafness will be a serious after-effect of the wars now raging in Europe, Asia and North Africa. Besides all the various types of ear injuries common in previous wars, military surgeons now have the following new ones to contend with, the Washington specialist pointed out:

Continuous subjection to excessive noise, as by crews of high speed tanks and artillerymen. Aerial bombings, which may damage the hearing even if the victim escapes death.

Deafness produced by sudden pressure changes in dive bombing and high altitude flying. Dr. Wells demonstrated an ear protector, featuring a hard rubber obturator inserted in a hollow rubber tube, which he said is highly efficient as a protector against abnormally loud sounds.

While making the ear's position a precarious one in present day warfare, through the development of weapons which imperil hearing, science at the same time has produced devices whose operation requires a flawless ear.

Among these, he said, are airplane and submarine detectors. In addition, it takes a sensitive ear to notice significant variations in the vibrations of a motor.

"It is not the bitter irony of fate," he pondered, "that the machine made for the destruction of the enemy, often turns its destructive force upon its master, wounding him, as it were, in a way to weaken his mastery?"

D.C. Recreation Leaders Plan Part in Defense

Would Pool Facilities For 50,000 Men to Be In Posts Near Capital

A program of recreation for 50,000 future soldiers who will camp near the Capital was planned yesterday by the District and community interest committee of the District Defense Council.

Meeting with the committee chairman, Robert E. Bondy, representative of 18 groups allied with recreational pursuits in the District, discussed plans for pooling the various facilities for the benefit of the trainees at the new camp.

Properly chaperoned dances, athletic events, good books to read and cultural activities are being lined up for the trainees, it was announced.

Present at the meeting were Maj. Charles Dodd, Salvation Army; Paul Edwards, District WPA Administrator; Ray H. Everett, Social Hygiene Society; Charles M. Eyle, Boys Clubs of Washington; Mrs. Mary Nan, District WPA; Elizabeth Haney, Y. W. C. A.; Miss Dorothy I. Heald, Y. W. C. A.; Herbert, public librarian; Henry F. Hubbard, Civil Service Commission; Lee W. Johnson, Twelfth Street Branch, Y. M. C. A.; Winifred Johnson, Welfare and Recreational Association; Otto S. Lund, American Red Cross; Alfred A. McGarragh, Knights of Columbus; Rev. John L. Mixon, Washington Federation of Churches; Randy Myers, Y. M. C. A.; Edward Rosenbloom, Jewish Community Center; Richard S. Tennyson, playhouse and community center department; Thomas R. Wilson, Protestant Laymen's Service Committee, and Hugo W. Wolter, Council of Social Agencies.

Trapped Miner Dies in Full View Of Rescue Party

Heckscherville, Pa., Jan. 8 (P)—Pinned fast by debris from a mine fall, 26-year-old James Ryan died today in full view of fellow workers who had labored since 4 p. m. Monday to rescue him.

The body was removed shortly after a physician said Ryan apparently had died of exposure. The rescue workers said they first were able to talk to the entombed man through a small break at 4 a. m. He still was able to talk to them then and insisted he was "all right."

All day yesterday faint tapings were heard. Joseph Slane, 30, one of Ryan's fellow workers, was freed shortly after the fall and a third man dashed to safety when startled. Rescue workers were nearing Ryan when a second fall drove them back.

Methodists to Hear Norse Health Chief

Lieut. Col. Karl Evans, director general of public health of Norway, will speak today at 8:15 p. m. at Hamline Methodist Church, Sixteenth and Allison Streets Northwest, on "What Happened in Norway During the German Invasion."

KIDNEY TROUBLE Stop Getting Up Nights

To harmlessly flush poisons and acid from kidneys and relieve irritations of bladder so that you can stop "getting up nights" get a 35 cent package of Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules and take as directed. Other symptoms of kidney and bladder weakness may be scant, burning or smarting passage—backache—leg cramps—puffy eyes. Get original GOLD MEDAL. Refuse a substitute.

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Cosmopolitans Honor Colliflower Tomorrow

James E. Colliflower, president of the Board of Trade, will be awarded the Cosmopolitan Club's Distinguished Service Medal tomorrow at the annual luncheon to be held at the Carlton Hotel. The ceremonies will be broadcast from WOL at 12:45 p. m.

The medal is awarded each year to a leading District citizen for outstanding civic activity. Dr. J. Rozier Biggs, chairman of the medal committee, will make the presentation.

J. P. Hayes to Help Manage Symphony

James P. Hayes, of New York City, has been appointed assistant manager of the National Symphony Orchestra, L. Corrin Strong, president of the Orchestra Association's Board of Directors, announced yesterday.

Hayes comes to the National Symphony from the Civic Concert Service, Inc., a subsidiary of the National Broadcasting Co., where for three years he has been a field representative.

His wife, the former Evelyn Swarthout, was formerly on the staff of the Masters School, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and is widely known as a concert pianist.

ACHING DUE TO COLDS
Capudine eases aching and brings relief quickly, pleasantly. Acts fast because it's a liquid. Soothes upset nerves. Follow directions on label. All drug stores, 10c, 25c, 50c bottles.
Liquid CAPUDINE

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JANUARY SALES!

A BRAND YOU KNOW WELL!

SALE! \$2 and \$3 NURSES' UNIFORMS

1.77

You've waited months for this event . . . so hurry to the Hecht Co. . . . all you clever budgeting nurses! You know the label as well as your work . . . You know it stands for fine workmanship and excellent fit! Of soft pre-shrunk poplin. All your favorite styles to choose from . . . loose belts, set-in belts, round collars, shirtwaists, long and short sleeves, detachable buttons. Discontinued styles. Sizes 12 to 46 in the group.

Uniforms . . . The Hecht Co. . . Third Floor

CALF-CAPEKIN-SUEDE BROADCLOTH-NOVELTY HANDBAGS

\$3 VALUES 2.29

Calf . . . Capekin . . . Suede Finished Broadcloth . . . Alligator Grain Calf. Smart novelty styles to show off your new costumes to advantage: soft leathers and fabrics made with fine care for detail. Complete with coin purse, mirror and zipper compartments; Stunning novelty frames for that distinctive look. Top handle and underarm styles. Black, brown, wine and tan.

Handbags . . . The Hecht Co. . . Main Floor

SALE! REG. \$2.25 SIZE DOROTHY GRAY SPECIAL DRY SKIN MIXTURE

FOR A LIMITED TIME **1.00**

A richly lubricated night cream which erases the strained, flaky-dry look that exposure to cold and wind gives your skin! Famous for its soothing, magical action, Dorothy Gray's Special Dry Skin Mixture is now offered to you at less than half price! For a limited time only, so try this miracle worker right away.

Toiletries . . . The Hecht Co. . . Main Floor



By Jerry Klutz

The Weather Bureau has one of the most comprehensive employee training systems of any Government agency. Its employees are given leaves of absence with pay to study meteorology, other employees attend daily classes at the bureau here that cover nine months in each year, and still others study meteorology by a correspondence course supervised by the bureau. The courses are necessary, according to Dr. Francis W. Reichelderfer, chief of the bureau, to keep employees abreast of the new methods of forecasting weather.

Ten employees are studying advanced methods of weather forecasting at colleges and universities, two each at New York University, California Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Chicago University and the University of California at Los Angeles. Five employees have taken leaves of absence at their own expense to study meteorology and 25 others are taking evening courses in the science. Between 600 and 700 employees are studying meteorology by correspondence. The course and training are under the supervision of B. C. Haynes, Civil Aeronautics Authority also is teaching meteorology to some of its employees, nearly 100 who have graduated from the civilian pilots training course.

President Roosevelt, in his budget message yesterday, did not ask for an increase for the Weather Bureau, but officials believe it will be expanded greatly within the next few years. The bureau's staff of 3,000 has nearly been doubled within the past six years.

Budget Bureau failed to put estimates in the proposed 1942 budget to carry out its administrative promotion plan. The bureau probably has in mind its experience last year when it recommended an appropriation of \$3,000,000 and then saw the House Appropriations Committee knock it out. The plan this year has been revised. It would give an in-grade promotion to 159, 393 employees and it would cost nearly \$12,500,000 the first year of operation. However, a cash outlay of only \$5,351,285 would be required. Several committee members are known to favor the plan which would treat all employees equally.

Officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service get announcements with wildlife spelled wild life. They go to extremes to correct the spelling. Wild life to them means wine, women and song. Justice employees won't be able to bring their families down to their offices on inauguration day to see the parade from a choice spot. All employees' passes will be canceled and employees will lose control of their offices for the day. Employees will be assigned to rooms by division managers.

Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant WPA administrator, once taught English to Gary Cooper at Grinnell College in Iowa. AFGE will celebrate Civil Service Week on January 16 with a discussion of the Ramey-Bill at the South Interior Auditorium. Next week is the fifty-eighth anniversary of the enactment of the first Civil Service law. Uncle Sam hires nonshooters to kill lions in the State of Washington. Federal Employees Council soon will announce a contest for Government workers. The winner will be sent to Jacksonville, Fla., for a week's vacation. And the winner can take a friend along. The contest committee is composed of Lee Shugar, of GAO; William D. Buckley, of FBI, and Joe Cooper, of Agriculture.

A Government reorganization bill last July 1 created an interdepartmental mail and messenger service within the Postoffice Department. Seventy-two messengers were transferred to Postoffice from other departments and agencies. An inside tip is that Postoffice wants to get rid of the new agency and Postmaster General Frank Walker probably will propose to Congress that it be transferred to the city postoffice.

The Budget Bureau knifed a fish fund which has been used in times past to pay off political obligations when it reduced the amount for special fishermen in the Department of Justice from \$275,000 to \$200,000. House Appropriations Committee members last year ordered the Attorney General to place the special fishermen in divisions of the department.

****X

Quadrupled
D. C. Urged
By DelanoPlanning Chief
Says Capital Needs
Arlington Back,
Part of Maryland

Expanding Washington is outgrowing its area and the solution is the establishment of a "metropolitan district" at least four times the Capital's present size.

That was the conclusion yesterday of Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, expressed at a Cosmos Club luncheon honoring Irving C. Root, new superintendent of National Capital Parks.

Tactfully declining to touch on such delicate factors as taxation, political boundaries, the vote and Congressional apportionments, President Roosevelt's uncle nevertheless said it is about time that certain parts of nearby Virginia and Maryland were consolidated with the District.

He described that part of Virginia, principally Arlington County, which was retroceded by Congress in 1846 as "an erring sister" which "we ought to invite back."

Delano's remarks, which he amplified during the luncheon, came as a reply to Col. Christopher Gannett, chairman of the Arlington County planning commission.

The latter had cited the difficulties of coordinating Arlington's park and planning activities with those of the District and announced that "we want to be told how to improve our system."

Elaborating on his reply, after the luncheon, Delano said he favors the creation of a metropolitan district which might well be from 300 to 400 miles in area. Sixty-seven square miles are far too few for the Nation's Capital, at its present rate of growth, he said.

In this connection, a look at the figures reveals that among the cities with a smaller population, but larger area than Washington are San Diego, Cincinnati, Houston and Seattle.

Two recent developments have projected into the limelight the issue emphasized yesterday by Delano. One was the construction of Washington National Airport, with the resultant controversy (still going on) as to whether its site should be declared in Virginia or in the District.

The other was the Federal Government's decision to overflow into Arlington County, where an office building is being erected to house Navy Department personnel.

Among other speakers at the luncheon, sponsored by the American Planning and Civic Association, were Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, president of the Board of Education, who voiced hope for maximum use of District's new school buildings for recreational, as well as educational, purposes, and J. C. Nichols, Park and Planning Commission member, who cited Fort Drive and George Washington Memorial Parkway as desirable projects involving the office of National Capital Parks.

Tribute was paid to Root, the agency's new superintendent, by Newton B. Drury, director of the National Park Service; Lewis R. Barrett, coordinator of recreation; James Ring, of the Alley Dwelling Authority; Lacey Shaw, of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and others.

Last \$10,000 Made by U. S. Printer, 64

James W. Thomas, 64-year-old printer, of 120 Maryland Avenue Northeast, made his last \$10,000 yesterday.

But, as far as he was concerned, that was merely a small change. An employee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the past 47 years, he made several million dollars there before he left yesterday for the last time.

As a plate printer, Thomas has been printing about 28,000 bills a day for nearly half a century, since he was 17. He will be retired officially on February 28, but left the Bureau yesterday on accumulated leave.

For eight years, he has lived next to his friend, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, on Maryland Avenue. Thomas has great respect for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and its ability to reflect national conditions. "The man who works in the bureau has his hand on the pulse of the country," he says. The amount of money being printed, he thinks, is the best criterion of business.

Like Story Book

Girl, 9, Thrills at Thought
Of Being First Lady's Guest

ANTICIPATING WHITE HOUSE VISIT—Dolores Frances, 9, who will be Mrs. Roosevelt's guest at the White House next week

Nine-year-old Dolores Frances, a victim of infantile paralysis since she was 18 months old, was happy and just a little nervous yesterday when she contemplated being Mrs. Roosevelt's guest at the White House next Tuesday.

"I met her at the Easter-egg contest last year, she's nice," Dolores said excitedly, while her five brothers and sisters at 1230 M Street Northwest beamed.

She was chosen by the Infantile Paralysis Foundation to attend a White House broadcast and party for women executives of the foundation, as a typical youngster aided by the District.

Little Miss Frances is now in the fifth grade at Thomson School, and is an "A" student. She goes to Children's Hospital twice a week for treatment and no longer has to wear braces to walk.

In her spare time, Dolores reads "everything she gets her hands on," according to her father, John A. Frances, a window trimmer at the S. Kann Sons Co. store.

"I like story books best," she says, although she also reads history, books on current events and all of her father's novels.

But just now she is much too busy selecting a new dress for the party to think about reading. Glancing at her bookshelf yesterday, she murmured, "Gee—only six more days!"

Defense Helps Hotel Business, Class of 42 Graduates Told

TRAINING COMPLETED—Mrs. Mary Catherine Lewis (right), vice president of the Lewis Hotel Training School, receives from Mrs. Bertha F. Finnegan, class president, a gift from the graduating class. Ann Hassan (left) was among the graduates

National defense activity has brought an upswing in the hotel business, speakers declared last night at graduation exercises at the Lewis Hotel Training School, predicting bright futures for 42 graduates.

Just as in 1917 when the institution was its infancy, the school is now training hotel workers to replace officials called to active service. Mrs. Mary Catherine Lewis, vice president of the school, asserted. She reminded also that many of the graduating class had registered for selective service.

Speakers beside Mrs. Lewis were C. DeWitt Coffman, of the Mayflower Hotel; William Loman, psychology lecturer at George Washington University; and Clyde B. Douhat, who presided.

Those receiving diplomas were: John J. Anthony, Frederick K. Austin, Alice Louise Bolton, Hazel Louise Bowers, Gladys M. Brewster, Edith E. Burkhardt, Martin, Elizabeth Burrows, Daisy A. Davis, Lily K. Dehr, Anne S. Dempster, Bertha F. Finnegan, Robert Nelson Harris, James Edgar Hartman, Ann Hassan, Charles H. Hightower, William H. Jones, Virginia Wilkins Jones, A. Evelyn Kaubek, Doris McIntyre Kiehl, Elizabeth Owens Kirkwood, James Cameron Lashner, Manilla Lashner, Robert L. Miller, Fernie Ward Moore, Thelma Chapin Moore, Robert M. Morfield, Julie Denise Sawyer, Carl H. Schuster, Jr., Elsie J. Sims, Charles Emerson Stock, Merle M. Stout, Maude M. Sutherland, Verna L. Taylor, Stewart A. Vrooman and Mabel Clate Whitaker.

77 Boy Scouts Receive Honors; 8 Are Awarded Eagle Badges

present time. The eight received their eagle badges from their parents.

Harold Schumpack, 14, of Troop 600, received his badge from his father, Capt. August Schumpack, who has been a Scoutmaster since 1930. Iphigene Town, Pa., where he is stationed to place the medal on his son.

Others receiving the eagle order were Charles Humphreys, Troop 5; John B. Whitney, 5; William Fritts, 28; Burt Cleveland, 54; John Gunnerson, 78; Edward Krize, 78, and Earl Wyon, 600.

The Sea Scout ship St. Christopher, of Nativity Catholic Church, was awarded a silver cup for the best water work in a contest among ten Washington "ships." Commodore Lester Wilson, of the Council of Sea Scouts, made the presentation.

Life members, including Nelson A. R. Troop 1; Tim Brounson, 13; Lawrence Siger, 5; Paul O'Brien, 13; Robert Wilkins, 18; William Davis, 18; Stanley Whitel, 18; Paul B. Griffin, 18; Robert Kohn, 31; Roger Kohn, 31; William E. Kohn, 56; William Fishley, 58; Charles H. Hightower, 58; Donald Pitts, 58; Theodore Myers, 58; Toby Brunner, 100; Rose Cummings, 58; Gerald C. Gross, 58; and George J. Rowe, Jr., 203.

CONGRATULATIONS, EAGLE SCOUT—Capt. August Schumpack and Mrs. Schumpack congratulate their son, Harold Lee, who received his Eagle Scout badge last night. They live at 1317 Emerson Street Northwest

Citizens Hit
Drug Store
Liquor SalesRhode Island Ave.
Association Fears
Demoralization
Of Children

The Rhode Island Avenue Citizens Association last night denounced the practice of selling liquor in drug stores and groceries as "demoralizing" to children.

Meeting at the Woodridge Public Library, the association adopted a resolution urging the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to prevent stores entered frequently by children from selling intoxicating beverages.

"We think it is bad for the morals of children to see bottles of liquor on shelves and see them disappearing from the shelves," Harold J. Clay, president of the association explained later.

The resolution also urged that liquor sales not be permitted within 600 feet of schools and churches. The present restriction is 400 feet. The association, however, approved the manner in which the ABC Board has exercised its administrative authority up to now.

John Fowler was chosen president in the annual election. Other new officers are W. M. Hollander, first vice president; Mrs. Adeline Heath, second vice president; Charles F. Green, financial secretary; Wallace E. Perry, secretary; Mrs. Mattie A. Williams, assistant secretary; J. A. Duerkens, treasurer. Named delegates to the federation were Howenstein and Thomas J. Llewellyn.

C. R. White, District engineer of bridges, told the group about the new \$500,000 Ninth Street Bridge over the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks. Work on the bridge will begin in the near future.

The association then heard A. D. Calvert, president of the nearby Lincoln Park Citizens Association, discuss the proposed location of the bridge. He said it would destroy the utility of Brentwood Park.

Northeast Civic

A series of lectures on health and health facilities here, scheduled to begin within a month, was announced last night at a meeting of the Northeast Boundary Civic Association.

Mrs. Alpha Jones, chairman of the health committee, will be in charge of the series to be held in Burnsville School, Division Avenue and Hayes Street Northeast.

Members protested the recent ruling of the Board of Education restricting the use of paid entertainers in District schools to programs for school purposes.

They urged the immediate erection of a junior high school at Forty-ninth Street and Washington Place Northeast to serve an area now sending 900 students to junior highs in other sections. The site recently was purchased, but no school was built, they point out.

Friendship Citizens

The Friendship Citizens Association last night favored "in principle" a sales tax for the District and advocated revision of income tax laws to cover nonresidents who earn their livelihood here.

The association, meeting at Janney School, Albemarle and Wisconsin Avenues Northwest, also reiterated its request for a fence around the school.

Prizes for the best residential Christmas decorations were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Stevens, 4404 Fessenden Street Northwest, first prize of \$5; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Griffith, Jr., 4200 Harrison Street Northwest, second, \$2.50, and R. A. Richards, 4445 Windom Place Northwest, third, \$1.

Randle Heights

Members of the North Randle Community Association last night commended the Board of Education for its \$180,000 appropriation announced yesterday for a new school at Minnesota Avenue and Elly Place Southeast.

The new building will replace a portable school now at Minnesota Avenue and E Street Southeast, climaxed three years of delay by the association, which has this school demolished.

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CONGRATULATIONS, EAGLE SCOUT—Capt. August Schumpack and Mrs. Schumpack congratulate their son, Harold Lee, who received his Eagle Scout badge last night. They live at 1317 Emerson Street Northwest

A group of 77 Washington Boy Scouts were honored last night by induction into the highest orders of their organization at a "Court of Honor" held at the Langley Junior High School auditorium.

Commander Merlin O'Neill, of the Coast Guard, addressed the group and more than 300 of their friends and relatives on the work of his branch of the service. The gathering was presided over by Dr. Paul Bartch, vice president of the National Capital Area Council.

... An Old Excuse



"TELL IT TO THE JUDGE"—Policeman Boyd, with a tow car on hand, gives a ticket to a motorist named on the ticket as Miles Byrnes, 4400 Fessenden Street Northwest. Said the spatted-driver, "I was in a building and didn't know I'd be so long." Said Boyd, "That's an old excuse," and handed out the ticket

Orchid-Loving 'Count' Calls
Arrest as Swindler a Frame-up

Blames Utility Firms, Defends Invention Of 'Heatless Light'

Unfazed by his sudden transfer from a luxurious Shoreham Hotel suite to a cell at the District Jail, "Count" Jwan J. Tomadelli, held in connection with an alleged \$500,000 swindle, last night defended his invention of "heatless light" and called his arrest "Just a frame-up."

"The utilities saw it would be the end of electricity," calmly announced the well-dressed prisoner.

The self-styled inventor and art connoisseur was arrested on a charge of using the mails to defraud, Tuesday night in his apartment, literally a jungle, where 18 varieties of orchids and 47 species of cactus grow the year round, and whose walls until yesterday were covered with oil paintings he called "old masters."

The apartment's walls were bare last night, however, for after Federal Bureau of Investigation agents took him into custody, other officers seized the paintings and certain papers as evidence.

But Tomadelli wasn't around to note their absence. He had just been whisked to the District Jail after his lawyer had been unable to secure his release on bond.

The bond—one of the largest ever asked of a local defendant—was \$75,000. Myron G. Ehrlich, Tomadelli's attorney, had to appear in immediate hearing for a reduction of the amount. The hearing, however, was set for Friday morning and in the meantime the art lover must remain in District Jail.

The FBI had charged Tomadelli "obtained since 1923 more than \$500,000 from a New Jersey businessman upon representations that he had perfected 'bottled sunshine,' a process for making heatless light, and also obtained large sums through false representations concerning a group of paintings."

In the shadow of the barred door of a detention room, the 55-year-old "count" last night said his invention, which he also termed a "manufactured lightning," was based on the "disintegration of matter."

In a thick, Latin accent he hinted the new form of light would revolutionize the electrical industry and spoke of the great interest General Electric had in the invention.

The many-sided man who has represented himself as the representative of the electrical industry and spoke of the great interest General Electric had in the invention.

Just a frame-up? Tomadelli repeated last night, raising his voice slightly as a jailer pointed toward the barred door. Expressionless, he walked through the doorway and down a steel and cement corridor.

A hearing yesterday morning of the charges brought before Commissioner Turnage was continued until January 22.

Injuries in Pa. Crash Fatal to District Man

Preston Crowell, 40, of 1421 Buchanan Street Northwest, died in a hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., yesterday of injuries suffered Saturday in a head-on collision with another District car near the Pennsylvania town.

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Metropolitan 4161

'Privileged' Drivers Get
A LessonEven They Can
Read 'No Parking'
Signs With Help
Of a PolicemanBy Howard F. Wentworth
Post Staff Writer

A one-man police "bribe" against violators of the rush-hour parking ban surprised motorists in the downtown financial district late yesterday.

The rout of illegal parkers was so effective that Policeman J. J. Boyd, Traffic Division, gathered himself quite a sidewalk audience as he invaded the territory of so-called "special privilege" car owners.

His unexpected visit—soon after the 4:30 p. m. "no parking" rule went into effect—was the result of numerous complaints against previous wholesale violations. The complaints—some of them received by the Post—charged that both curb and double parkers along Fifteenth Street from H to K Streets daily clogged the narrow thoroughfare at peak hours.

And the offenders were never molested by police, the charges added.

A Post observer was on the spot at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. Between that hour and 4:58 when Boyd arrived, six cars were parked in front of "No Parking" signs in one block and four in another. Three additional cars arrived and parked at the curb. Two more drove abreast of these and stopped—while traffic behind set a din of horn blowing.

Two low-figure "special" license plates appeared among the offenders. Just as it began to look as if the two blocks would soon be jammed solidly with parked cars, Officer Boyd hove into view. He brought a tow-truck with him.

One by one, as the drivers caught a glimpse of Boyd's patrol car, rearview mirrors, the parked cars began to move. They gathered speed and disappeared in the flow of traffic as he drew nearer—all but one.

The owner of this car, listed on the ticket he received as Miles Byrnes, 4400 Fessenden Street Northwest, appeared as the tow-truck backed up.

"That's An Old Excuse"

"I was in a building and didn't know I'd be so long," Byrnes told Boyd.

"That's an old excuse," said Boyd, handing out a ticket.

From then until 6 p. m., Boyd and his truck circled the two blocks. Cars continued to park, but immediately drove off as he approached. "By golly," observed a passerby, "this is the first time I've seen this street clear of parked cars during a rush-hour. And I've worked around here a long time."

The street was clear all right, but Officer Boyd must have overlooked the alley between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets—beside the Southern Building—where 12 cars stood in defiance of large signs reading "No Parking at Any Time." Some of these cars were ones Boyd chased off Fifteenth Street.

Autopsies
Ordered in 3
Deaths Here

Found unconscious Sunday morning in her apartment at 1474 Columbia Road Northwest, Miss Hazel L. Crowe, 40-year-old registered nurse, died last night in Emergency Hospital of an undetermined ailment.

Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald scheduled an autopsy for today. The apartment manager, Mrs. Bessie Carter, found Miss Crowe in a coma at 9 a. m. Sunday. There was a note requesting that the body be taken to the home of Pollock, Baltimore, be notified, police reported.

Autopsies also were set for today in the deaths yesterday of Mrs. Loreta Ross, 29, wife of Howard Ross, 45-year-old riverman, and Joseph A. Fitzpatrick, 45, inmate of the Home for the Aged at Blue Plains, D. C.

Ross said he found his wife dead last night when he returned to his boat, the Tricket, anchored on the Eastern Branch at the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge. She had fallen Sunday and hurt her head, he said.

Fitzpatrick's body was found on the shore of the Potomac at Blue Plains by Frank B. Haskell, superintendent of the home. There was a cut over his eye.

Judge Fines Two Who Forgot Jury Call

Two citizens who forgot about being called for jury service in the District Court were administered a \$20 memory stimulant by Justice James M. Proctor yesterday.

Harry M. Caton, 2948 Macomb Street Northwest, and Richard D. Derder, 1315 Thirtieth Street Northwest, told Justice Proctor that their summons to jury duty slipped their minds.

The court remarked that too many people failed to obey the call to jury duty and that he felt a lesson was called for, so that the fine would be \$20 each.

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DIXIE HOT
FRIED CHICKEN
A whole young chicken
seasoned to perfection
served with
fried potatoes (13-14 pieces)
fried in Maryland, then
served in a huge lot of
buttered toast French bread. For Del.
Dixie Hot Fried Chicken... \$1.50
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Season's Best, 8oz. doz., 30c 1/2 doz.
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Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

A Miracle of Quiltwork On View at the Columbia

'Land of Liberty,' Composite of 112 Features, Compresses U. S. History Into Hour and Half; Shows Hundreds of Stars and World's Great

THE GREATEST "DOCUMENTARY" FILM ever compiled opens its first Washington engagement on the screen at Loew's Columbia Theater this morning.

It is "Land of Liberty," assembled and edited by Cecil B. DeMille and a group of able assistants, under the sponsorship of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., as the motion picture industry's contribution to the national defense projects of the United States in this time of emergency. Far from being solely a patriotic preaching, it is one of the most absorbing, most thrilling, most comprehensive and most excitingly entertaining pictures ever flashed upon a screen.

Without the shooting of a single new foot of film, "Land of Liberty" explores every aspect of American ideals, accomplishments and aspirations, from 1776 to the present day. It achieves this monumental task by welding into perfect coherence and continuity excerpts from 112 feature pictures made and released by the picture industry during the past 25 years as box-office entertainment of the first rank. To this have been added numerous pertinent "clips" from the newsreels of this and earlier days and "stock" film reposing in the producing companies' vaults.

Instead of being a heterogeneous patchwork, the result emerges as the smoothest, most engrossing and most complete dramatic tribute to Americanism and the qualities that have made it great ever released in any form.

Nothing seems to have escaped the attention of Mr. DeMille and his associates in compressing the whole history of the United States into the brief interval of 1 hour and 35 minutes of screen running-time. Beginning with the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights, the story progresses in terms of dramatic action from the struggles of the early colonies through the conquering of a continent. During the process, every factor in national growth is touched upon. "Land of Liberty" does not confine itself to political discourse. It embraces industry, the church, education, medicine, science, invention, agriculture, conservation, labor, slavery, States rights, foreign relations, all of the wars in which we have participated and about everything else that might come to mind as having any bearing upon the development of American life and manners—all expounded through the medium of films originally produced with no such thought in mind. It is an achievement which, for once, deserves the picture industry's pet adjective, COLOSSAL.

Many of the films from which cuttings have been made for the magnificent mosaic that is the "Land of Liberty"—not to mention the companies that made them—will long have been forgotten by the old-timers and never known at all to the present younger generation of picturegoers. But to a majority, as the picture miraculously unfolds itself, will be recognized snapshots from "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Alexander Hamilton," "Cimarron," "The Rough Riders," "Northwest Passage," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Buccaneer," "Man of Conquest," "Yellow Jack," "Dead End," "Slave Ship," "Tom Sawyer," "Victoria the Great," "Wells Fargo," "Union Pacific," "Jezebel," "Show Boat," "Juarez" and so many more that no one could remember them all.

It seems incredible that some of the features on the complete list of 112 could have been made to contribute valuably to a film of such tremendously vital interest as "Land of Liberty"—but there it is!

No less epochal is the appearance of such an "all-star" cast as no producer would ever dare contemplate. Those who appear in short scenes and long sequences comprise a practically complete directory of Hollywood's great and near-great since the very inception of the cinema as a major source of mass entertainment. No less notable is the roster of world characters the "cast" is able to muster—two President Roosevelts, President Wilson, the Kaiser, the personnel of the Versailles Peace Conference, the League of Nations and the recent Pan-American Conference, to name only a few that spring immediately to mind. It is a staggering assemblage.

And in the matter of "production values," strange as it may seem, "Land of Liberty" does not fall short, either. Despite the long lapses of time between the making of the pictures that have been utilized, and the great strides that have been made in photography and the mechanics of picture-making, this unique subject is a peculiarly beautiful and well-blended entity, giving the impression that it all must have been made for its present express purpose. And if you love music, there is plenty of that, too. There never was another such picture.

"The Land of Liberty" will make you proud.

Film Table

Loew's Capitol—"Go West," at 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 12:45, 3:30, 6:15 and 9 p. m.

Earle—"Santa Fe Trail," at 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7 and 9:40 p. m. Stage shows at 1:05, 3:45, 6:35 and 9:15 p. m.

Columbia—"Land of Liberty," at 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35 and 9:35 p. m.

RKO-Kelth—"Kitty Foyle," at 11:15 a. m., 1:15, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25 and 9:30 p. m.

Palace—"Comrade X," at 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:45, 7:15 and 9:45 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Here Comes the Navy," at 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40 and 9:45 p. m.

Little—"Pastor Hall," at 11 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:20, 6:05, 7:55 and 9:45 p. m.

Trans-Lux—"Newsreels and Shorts at 10 and 11:45 a. m., 12:30, 1:45, 3:45, 5:30, 6:45, 8:15 and 10:45 p. m.

Ambassador—"Santa Fe Trail," at 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

Tivoli—"Seven Sinners," at 1:35, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.

Calvert—"Seven Sinners," at 1:35, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25 and 9:40 p. m.

Uptown—"Arise, My Love," at 1:35, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45 and 9:50 p. m.

Penn—"Seven Sinners," at 1:35, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45 and 9:50 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

HOLD ON TO YOUR RIBS...
Here's the laugh battle of the century!

JACK BENNY • FRED ALLEN
THOSE TWO HIT-WITS OF THE AIR
in the Greatest Laugh Battle ever Staged!

"Love Thy Neighbor"
a Paramount picture with
MARY MARTIN ROCHESTER

Plus on Stage
Americas Foremost Hawaiian Orchestra
RAY KINNEY & ORCH.
featuring
MEMO HOLT
ALFRED APAKA • GEORGE KAINA PAU
FIVE ALOHA MAIDS
also
BOB DUPONT • KNIGHT SISTERS

EARLE
Last Day ERROL FLYNN in "SANTA FE TRAIL" Stage Show

Three Tough Hombres From the Wild and Woolly



GROUCHO, HARPO AND CHICO MARX

sometimes referred to as the Marx Brothers, all dolled up for their stellar roles in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production of "Go West," opening today on the screen at Loew's Capitol Theater. The picture, reputedly, is one of their funniest and most tempestuous

In Hollywood

Hollywood, Jan. 8.
I've just finished Ketti Fring's first novel, "Hold Back the Dawn," which Arthur Hornblow will produce with Charles Boyer and Paulette Goddard.

It's going into its second printing, and is packed with interest. There's a nice story behind that book. You know Ketti before getting a contract to do the book, and Hornblow was the first producer she ever met. She went in to get an interview with him for a fan magazine. He wouldn't O. K. the story because it was mostly about his private life. When she went back for another interview, she laid the script of this on his desk. That happened on a Friday.

On Monday Paramount bought it, while she was busy at home, making carbon copies to send to other studios. No, those copies were never finished.

Don't let anybody tell you stars can't keep a romance secret. Betty Davis managed to keep hers under cover. I loved her fooling everybody and making headlines on New Year's Day. Haven't met the guy, but hear he's the sort you would have picked for Betty yourself.

When Jimmy Stewart did a picture with Ginger Rogers a couple of years ago, he fell—but hard. But Ginger was romantically interested elsewhere. Now they're together again.

If anybody but Oscar Homolka plays in A. J. Cronin's first novel, "Hatter's Castle," they'll lose more than half of its value. It might have been written for Homolka, and this could be the picture he's

been waiting for. Paramount owns it.

A pat to young Bill Paley, head of Columbia Broadcasting, who paid each of his employees a bonus of a week's salary, as he has for last four years, with a charming note which reads: "We trust our employees to share in our good fortune." But that didn't happen in the movies—more's the pity.

Jack Benny's reference to A. S. C. A. P. was one of the funniest gags on the air, but not to N. B. C. who's fighting it. Did you know that this present battle with the music makers is really another between movies and the air? The movie industry got 65% of the \$2,000,000 A. S. C. A. P. collected from broadcasting last year—yet their annual income is well over a billion. Radio's gross is \$120,000,000.

AMUSEMENTS

Today's NEIGHBORHOOD... MOVIES

THEATERS HAVING MAILINGS

AMBASSADOR 18th & Col. Rd. Errol Flynn-Olivia de Havilland in "Go West." At 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35.

BEVERLY 15th & E. St. N.E. Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy in "Bittersweet." At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Cartoon and News.

CALVERT 22nd Ave. N.W. Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne in "Seven Sinners." At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. Cartoon and News.

CENTRAL 24th St. N.W. "The Coward" Ray Mowbray, Royce D'Arcy, Eve Arden. At 10:20, 1:45, 3:10, 6:40, 9:40. Cartoon and News.

KENNEDY 14th & E. St. N.W. Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy in "Bittersweet." At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. News.

PENN 15th & E. St. N.E. Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy in "Bittersweet." At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. News.

SHERIDAN 14th & E. St. N.W. Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy in "Bittersweet." At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. News.

SILVER 15th & E. St. N.E. Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy in "Bittersweet." At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. News.

TIVOLI 14th & E. St. N.W. Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne in "Seven Sinners." At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. Cartoon and News.

UPTOWN 14th & E. St. N.W. Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy in "Bittersweet." At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. News.

THEATERS HAVING LIVE PERFORMANCES

APOLLO 6th & E. St. N.E. Fred MacMurray in "The Westerner." At 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. Novelty.

AVON 5th & E. St. N.W. Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor in "Escape." At 6:45, 7:45, 9:45.

AVE. GRAND 6th & E. St. N.E. Gary Cooper-Walter Brennan in "The Westerner." At 6:45, 7:45, 9:45.

COLONY 4th & E. St. N.W. Myrna Loy, Mayra Douglas in "Third Finger, Left Hand." At 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. Cartoon and News.

HOME 12th & E. St. N.E. Edith Fellows in "Nobody's Children." At 6:00, 8:00, 10:00. James Stewart-Rosind Russell in "No Time for Comedy." At 7:00, 9:00. Cartoon.

SAVOY 30th 11th St. N.W. Grace MacDonald-Robert Paige in "Dancing on a Dime." At 6:15, 7:15, 9:15. March of Time.

SECO 24th & E. St. N.W. Baby Grandstander Ervin in "Bandits Get Her Man." At 7:30, 10:30. "The Cowboy" Ray Mowbray, Royce D'Arcy, Eve Arden. At 6:00, 8:00, 10:00. Serial.

TAKOMA 4th & E. St. N.W. Tyrone Power-Linda Darnell in "Mark of the Koro." At 6:00, 7:55, 9:50. March of Time.

YORK 15th & E. St. N.W. Joe Hall-Lynn Lynn in "The Carson." At 6:00, 7:50, 9:40. Cartoon.

ACADEMY of Perfect Sound Photos. William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I LOVE YOU AGAIN." Also Lena Horne and John Hutton in "WE WHO ARE YOUNG." With Gene Lockhart, Orant Mitchell and Henry Armetta.

APEX 4th & E. St. N.W. "The Place of the Nation's Capital." FREE PARKING FOR OVER 500 CARS. This is the nation's largest movie theater. Betty Davis, Herbert Marshall in "THE LETTER." At 6:45, 7:45, 9:45. Also selected featurettes.

ON STAGE: "OL' FASHION AMATEUR SINGERS." THE FUN. WINNERS ARE DETERMINED BY POPULAR APPLAUSE. WHERE STARS ARE BORN.

Play Chosen For Birthday Celebrations

"Old Acquaintance" Command Performance At National, Jan. 26

The committee for the 1941 celebration of the President's Birthday announces that "Old Acquaintance," the New York comedy hit, starring Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood, has been invited to Washington to give a special invitation performance, the proceeds from which will be presented to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

On behalf of his cast and the author, John van Druten, Producer Dwight Deere Wiman was honored to accept the invitation. The performance will take place at the National Theater on Sunday evening, January 26, and will be attended by the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and many other National notables. "Old Acquaintance" opened in New York at the Morosco Theater, on December 23, and has been playing to capacity houses ever since. The supporting cast, featuring Kenner Smith, includes such favorites as Adele Longmire, Hunter Gardner, Edna West and Anna Franklin. John van Druten is expected to fly to Washington from the West Coast in order to be present when his play enjoys this distinguished honor.

Gets Rough

Virginia Dale, one of Hollywood's more quiet and sedate young players, kicks three different men as part of her role in "Love Thy Neighbor," the Jack Benny-Fred Allen costarring picture. Neither comedian is a victim.

With Hedda Hopper

The United States Government may like those propaganda pictures, but the Army has canceled "The Man I Married," "Escape," "Four Sons," "Mortal Storm," and all pictures of that nature from the Canal Zone. Too dangerous—feeling runs too high.

Gene Markey goes through the list of glamour girls like a big wind. The Paul Shields, of the Wall Street "Wolves," are being shown the town by the Gary Coopers. That Raymond Hatton sure gets about—from Ruth Hussey to Virginia Fille to Ellen Drew.

Tallulah Bankhead's opening in "Little Foxes," January 13, promises to be the highlight of the season.

AMUSEMENTS

ATLAS 12th & E. St. N.E. Mat. 1 P. M. Double Feature. Raymond Massey, Mary Howard in "ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS." Also Brian Aherne, Rita Marlow in "THE LADY IN QUESTION."

CIRCLE 2106 Pa. Ave. N.W. Margaret Sullivan, James Stewart in "NEXT TIME WE LOVE." News. Special: "Swing with Ming."

CONGRESS 2211 Nichols Ave. S.E. Lloyd Nolan in "BEHIND THE NEWS." Crime Doesn't Pay subject.

FAIRLAWN 1242 Good Hope Rd. S.E. Frank Morgan in "HULLABALOO." Also Leon Errol Comedy.

GREENBELT Shows 7, 9. Lombard, Laughlin. "THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED."

HIGHLAND 2515 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. At 7:15. Edw. G. Robinson in "A DISPATCH FROM REUTER." At 6:25, 8:05, 9:45.

HISER 6970 Wisc. Ave. Bethesda, Md. WI. 6444. Bradley 0105. Frank Morgan. "HULLABALOO."

LIDO 2027 N. St. N.W. ME. 5590. Wallace Berry, Leo Carrillo in "WYOMING." Also Judith Barrett and William Henry in "TELEVISION 877." Free Silver to Ladies Tonight.

PRINCESS 1119 N. St. N.E. LI. 2600. Mat. 1 P. M. Judy Garland, Mickey Rooney in "STRIKE UP THE BAND." Also SELECTED FEATURETTES.

STANTON 8th & C St. N.E. Finest Sound Equipment. Errol Flynn starring in "THE SEA HAWK." With Brenda Marshall, Claude Rains. Also a choice selection of short subjects, Comedy. Latest News.

STATE Shows 7, 9. Ample Free Parking. Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy in "BITTERSWEET."

LEE On Lee Highway. Cal. 1-1555. Ann Southern and Leo Rumer. "DULCY."

ARLINGTON Col. Pine & S. St. NE. 15th St. OX. 2999. Ray Mowbray and Orchestra. "YOU'LL FIND OUT."

WILSON 1720 Wilson Blvd. Judy Garland and George Murphy. "LITTLE NELLIE KELLY."

ASHTON 2106 Wilson Blvd. Phoebe Oxford. "FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS." "ARGENTINE NIGHTS."

BUCKINGHAM Glabe-Ford St. NE. Robt. Taylor and Nelson Eddy. "ESCAPE."

VILLAGE 12th and Rhode Island Ave. N.E. "THE LETTER." Betty Davis, Herbert Marshall.

NEWTON 15th & Newton St. N.E. "BITTER SWEET." Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy.

JESSE 15th St. NE. Rhode Is. Ave. N.E. "RHYTHM ON THE RIVER." Bide Coby, Mary Martin.

SYLVAN First and E. St. N.W. "THIRD FINGER LEFT HAND." Myrna Douglas, Myrna Loy.

PALM THEATER DEL. RAY. "HULLABALOO." Frank Morgan.

BETHESDA 7101 Wisconsin Ave. Bethesda, Md. WI. 9550 or BR. 5684. Free Parking. Double Feature. James Stewart, Margaret Sullivan in "NEXT TIME WE LOVE." Grant Withers, "PHANTOM OF CHINA-TOWN."

HYATTSVILLE Hyattsville, Md. WA. 9778. Bystle, Wash.-Ball. Blvd. Double Feature. "COMING ROUND THE MOUNTAIN." "MIDNIGHT RAINBOW." Also "TUGBOAT ANNIE SAILS AGAIN."

Palace

At its best when it combines the slapstick of Mack Sennett, Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd with timely disar at ways other than our democratic freedom, "Comrade X" is continuing for a second week at the Palace.

Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr are the stars of this spoofing of communist double-crossers. In brief, its plot concerns the plight of an American newspaperman who has been sending stories to the outside world which the bewildered Kremlin views as unfriendly to the Soviet. A faithful Russ threatens to report his subversive activities unless he succeeds in getting his daughter out of Moscow, but don't ask why.

This daughter is a woman of the people. She drives a streetcar and gives no quarter to any who might get on her tracks. She wears clothes of the working classes and her only reason for leaving Russia would be to spread the communal gospel to such a benighted corner of the earth as America, where millions starve every year. This role is played by Hedy Lamarr.

To be sure Hedy does appear in an imaginative nightown for some minutes in this character, but most of the time she simply stands around in the planet garb M-G-M could dig up and demonstrates she's a swell comedienne.

Gable, tower of strength in any picture, is immensely dynamic, as always, as the newspaperman whose clever ruses almost purge him. He's at his finest, though, when he commends a tank from a whole mess of tanks in an effort to escape into Rumania. Seems he copped the general's and everyone he wants to shake follows him to several difficult edges.

Eve Arden, looking like the proverbial million, is dryly humorous as a journalist pal and proves she deserves many more assignments in Hollywood. Oscar Homolka and Felix Bressart clip along at great rates as treacherous citizens of the Soviet.

AMUSEMENTS

X-tra! X-tra! 2nd BIG WEEK FOR "COMRADE X" STARRING CLARK GABLE X-actly as you like him - making love to X-quisitely lovely HEDY LAMARR

EVERY BODY IS TALKING ABOUT THE X-citing climax that has the town X-ploding with laughter!

A King Vidor Production • with OSCAR HOMOLKA
FELIX BRESSART • EVE ARDEN • Screen Play by Ben Hecht and Charles Lederer • Directed by KING VIDOR • Produced by GOTTFRIED REINHARDT
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

MARKS THE SPOT Loew's PALACE

Film Roles Making Actress Musician

Hollywood's proclivity for changing incidents in a story, for screen purposes, had Betty Field not only baffled but somewhat put out not long ago.

Betty, in a "small way," plays a violin. In the Joseph Conrad novel, "Victory," the heroine, Alma, plays a violin in a girl's orchestra. Betty is playing Alma in Paramount's "Victory," filmization of the novel, but the script has her playing a piano.

The screen writers had to make the change-for story purposes, but it caused Betty to take piano lessons so that she will appear realistic in the part.

AMUSEMENTS

NATIONAL
Tonight at 8:30
Next Mat. Sat. at 2:30
"Joyously Panned National First Nighters."—Nelson B. Bell, Post.
MR. & MRS. NORTH
A NEW COMEDY • OWEN DAVIS
With the stars FRANCES RICHARDSON and
PEGGY CONKLIN • ALBERT HACKETT
Even., 8:30. \$1.10, \$1.00, \$0.75, \$0.50.
Sat. Mat., 2:30. \$1.10, \$1.00, \$0.75, \$0.50.
REG. NEXT TUES. SEATS NOW!
CARLY WHARTON and MARTIN GABLE

THE CREAM IN THE WELL
A LYNN RIGGS
Author of "GROWN UP THE ILICIS"
Even., 8:30. \$1.10, \$1.00, \$0.75, \$0.50.
Wed.-Sat. Mat., 2:30. \$1.10, \$1.00, \$0.75, \$0.50.

-By Leonard Lyons

BENNETT CERF, the publisher, is raising a \$7,000 fund for the purpose of getting James Joyce out of France and into Switzerland. "... The Joyce won't come to America, because he's afraid of ships. ... The last time Cerf saw Joyce was in Paris, when the author of "Ulysses" insisted upon giving a piano recital for the visitor. Mrs. Joyce protested, and lost—but not without scoring some points. When it was over, she and her distinguished husband, to leave, and managed to get him into a taxi. He took a book with him, and was her portable message to Cerf, who watched them go, a book called "How to Live Twenty Years With a Genius." Then, as the cab sped away, she shouted through the window: "So-called!"

McGOWAN AND MACK
featured in the "Icecapades
of 1941," opening on Tuesday,
January 28, to inaugurate the
new Uline Ice Arena, Third
and M Streets Northeast

I am delighted that Robert Cummings is to have the male lead in "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur's next picture. For not only will Bob have a chance to play opposite Jean, but he will be directed by

Luise Rainer, in a wire to this writer, explains why she wasn't able to crash the Hollywood gates last May. Says Luise: "I want to reveal to you some facts which are not commonly known. After a year's stay in Europe I returned to Hollywood. Shortly afterward, I signed a contract with a film company headed by Max Waxberger. I was to appear in the title role in 'Ariane,' the picture to start no later than October 15. This commitment prohibited me from considering any other

The Eddie Dmytryk (papa) is a Columbia director) are the proud parents of a boy born at St. Vincent's Hos-

AMUSEMENTS

JOHN BARRYMORE
VIRGINIA BRUCE
"The INVISIBLE WOMAN"

**PLUS:
OUR GANG
COMEDY**

TODAY *Loew's* **CAPITOL** F. AT 14TH

With Shirley Povich

Associated Press WIREPHOTO
added Hialeah Inaugural Handi-
feature before a record crowd.

Mayer.....	0	0	0	Gabrielson.....	3
Graham.....	0	0	4	Chilson.....	3
Buchmacher.....	1	4	1	Ruess.....	3
J. Barnett.....	0	0	6	Cronnell.....	3
Ousafson.....	0	0	6	Finnerty.....	3
Lenoir.....	0	2	Adrian.....	0	
Hausch.....	0	0	Ewing.....	0	
Jackson.....	0	3	Ota.....	0	
S. Barnett.....	3	3			
Totals.....	18	37	Totals....	18	

(No. 2) outlasted High One (on rail) by a head in the \$5,000 race, bested 15 other crack sprinters in taking the opening-day running in the colors of Herbert Woolf, was third

COLLEGE HOCKEY
Colgate, 4; Cornell, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE HOCKEY
Springfield, 8; Providence, 6.
Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 1 (over-
time).
Cleveland, 2; New Haven, 1.

EASTERN AMATEUR LEAGUE HOCKEY
River Valley Shooters, 6; Atlantic
Sea Gulls, 2.
Orion, 4; New York Rovers, 1.

In a driving stretch drive

W. F. Mannagh's Liberty Flight day. The winner, a 17-to-1 shot, Joe Schenck.

MARK of SATISFACTION

Maryland Fighters Race Eve Against South Carolina

Gamecocks, Terps Meet Saturday

Both Schools to Rely on Sophomores In Bout; McDonald Leads Carolinians

Although they will be up against the Southern Conference champions, Maryland's fighting Terps yesterday were rated an even chance in their Saturday night engagement with the Gamecocks at College Park.

The Carolinians, who last year swept the annual boxing tournament at Columbia, S. C., is faced with the problem of building up its 1941 squad around newcomers, it was learned yesterday, and will be handicapped for lack of experienced men.

In other words, the Gamecocks and the Terrapins are in the same boat, for Coach Mike Lombardo is trying to reconstruct his 1940 squad around three veterans but is highly pleased with the work of the five newcomers to the Terrapin team.

McDonald Leads Visitors

South Carolina's Olin McDonald, who won the 120-pound championship in Columbia last winter, leads the Gamecocks and will be favored over Maryland's Judson Lincoln, sophomore from St. John's of Washington, who won one of his two freshman fights last year.

The Carolinians' other veterans include Willis Beall, 145-pounder who advanced to the second round of last year's tourney; Harry Lofton, 155-pounder who also was eliminated in the second round; and Lucius Henson, the 175-pounder who lost in the opening round to Clemson's Ferguson, who, incidentally, went on to win the light-heavy championship for the second year.

Against these veterans, Maryland can throw Veteran Holay Alpers, in the 145-pound class; Sophomore Fred Back, 155-pounder former Tech High halfback, and Sophomore Herb Gunther, 175-pounder from Baltimore Poly, who won both his freshman bouts last year.

Harold Berry Reports

The South Carolinians' newcomers are Bill Hargis, 127, Kay Kieren, 135; Marion Wiley, 165, and Alex Urban, heavyweight.

Maryland's hopes in the heavy-weight division were further strengthened yesterday when Harold Berry, 193-pound blackback, on the football team last fall, reported for workouts. Berry will share the job with the 195-pound newcomer from the School of Pharmacy in Baltimore, Leonard Rodman.

In the first half of the double bill Saturday night at College Park, Duke's basketball team will be favored over Maryland. The basketball game begins at 8 p. m., with the boxing matches following.

Barlund Meets Harry Bobo In Baltimore

Winner Tentatively Scheduled for Bout With Lou Nova

Special Dispatch to The Post

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8.—Gunnar Barlund, Finnish heavyweight champion, meets Washington's Marcellus Pite in an eight-round, hard-hitting colored heavyweight fight for tomorrow night's 10-round fight for the right to meet Lou Nova in a match tentatively arranged for next month.

Barlund, the lumberman Finn, has been hemming and hawing for a chance to get Lou Nova, since knocking out Buddy Baer in seven rounds, and if he gets over the obstacle furnished by Baer he will be a step nearer his dream.

Both are still miles away from a championship fight, but Baer, one of the most colorful fighters to emerge from the Smoky City, has made a big hit in Baltimore appearance.

In the preliminaries, Dave Chaconer, Baltimore's Lew Transcend, meets Washington's Marcellus Pite in an eight-round, hard-hitting colored heavyweight fight for tomorrow night's 10-round fight for the right to meet Lou Nova in a match tentatively arranged for next month.

Sisler Vetoes Plan of Semi-Pro On Use of 10 Men

By The Associated Press

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—George Sisler, commissioner of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Association, today vetoed a proposal to let semi-pro teams use 10 men—the tenth man to bat for the pitcher.

While overruling the proposed change for tournaments coming within his jurisdiction, Sisler said the idea was "well worth trying." He suggested experimental use in exhibition games to get the reaction of fans and players.

Post's Consensus at Hialeah Park

(Compiled from the selections of the Nation's leading handicappers)

Late Consensus (Revised)

First race: Second race: Third race: Fourth race: Fifth race: Sixth race: Seventh race: Eighth race: Ninth race: Tenth race:

Countdown: Postscript: Best bet—Purport.

30 selections: 30 selections: 30 selections: 30 selections: 30 selections: 30 selections: 30 selections: 30 selections: 30 selections: 30 selections:

Hialeah Race Charts

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1941. (Florida Turf Bureau.)

FIRST RACE—Three furlongs (nursery course). Purses, \$1,200. For maiden 2-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 2. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purses, \$1,200. For 3-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 1. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs. Purses, \$1,200. For 3-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 1. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purses, \$1,200. For 3-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 1. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purses, \$1,200. For 3-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 1. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purses, \$1,200. For 3-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 1. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

SEVENTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purses, \$1,200. For 3-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 1. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

EIGHTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purses, \$1,200. For 3-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 1. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

NINTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purses, \$1,200. For 3-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 1. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

TENTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purses, \$1,200. For 3-year-olds colts and geldings. Start from post 1. Winner, J. Greener's b. c. (3), by Hialeah—Greedy Girl, trained by T. J. O'Leary. Value to winner, \$850; second, \$200; third, \$100; fourth, \$50. Time, 1:29.2.

Eleventh race: Twelfth race: Thirteenth race: Fourteenth race: Fifteenth race: Sixteenth race: Seventeenth race: Eighteenth race: Nineteenth race: Twentieth race:

Countdown: Postscript: Best bet—Purport.

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Bill Bennings

At The Post

Dear Al:

Have you ever eaten a roasted flamingo? Well, I haven't, as yet, but it is an idea. If things don't go good, a man can whittle himself a palm tree, start a fire and go flamingo trapping right here in the infield. This track is always going in for something different and now it has come up with a "guass" what lead pony. He is black, brown, roan, gray and white, and just to make his color more of a problem, he was diked out in red fore bandages yesterday. Incidentally, the four horses that pulled the starting gate were purchased from the Ringling Brothers Circus and are valued at \$1,000 each, which makes them a trifle more valuable than some of the horse flesh that we are dumping our two-bird notes on around here. Looks as if I was the wrong steer on Jockey W. L. Taylor. He was supposed to have arrived here yesterday morning, but failed to show and wired that he is slightly ill. He expects to be here by Saturday, however. I was talking to Jockey Herb Claggett, of Charles Town fame, at the track. He tells me that he will ride here until late in February, when he will go to Bowie to report to Dick Pending. Claggett was talking to the Circle M Ranch and Pending offered to release him, but he decided to stick with the Maryland team. Claggett, by the way, is a Miami boy, and once was a Western Union messenger at this track. Freddie Burton, Charles Town's racing secretary, and his wife are visitors. If there ever was a track that needed an announcer to call the races it is this one. Perhaps one-third of the crowd is green as grass as far as the sport is concerned. With the track a mile and an eighth, the customers find it next to impossible to follow their horses. If you kick, the track probably will give you a spring of gasoline. Wish I could see you on the rail.

First Race—Opera Queen may be the right one in this field of untried juveniles and it is likely to be the speedy Jack High and breaks from the No. 1 post position. I believe she can get away fast enough to take care of these. Maquell is a Western Union messenger at this track. Freddie Burton, Charles Town's racing secretary, and his wife are visitors. If there ever was a track that needed an announcer to call the races it is this one. Perhaps one-third of the crowd is green as grass as far as the sport is concerned. With the track a mile and an eighth, the customers find it next to impossible to follow their horses. If you kick, the track probably will give you a spring of gasoline. Wish I could see you on the rail.

Second Race—Purport has a high figure on his side. His the right one to take care of sprinters of this kind and I'm going to string along. Swing Leader came with fair ones last out and is dangerous. Bud B is deserving of some credit. I believe the route and has come a long way since those smaller track days. Fits nicely in this company and may be the one to take care of Tropical and is a threat. Top Queen for the show end.

Fourth Race—Syl's Betty gets in this with a feather and has the rail. The 250 clubs and 63,000 registered athletes in the A. A. U. ought to be doubled this year. As each club has eight to ten active members for each athlete registered, you can see what this means to the country's physical preparedness.

Also it will help uncover many outstanding athletes who don't go to college. Cornell, Warminster, Great River, Fred Wolcott—go down the list and I think you will find 90 per cent come from smaller cities or towns.

Sixth Race—Liberty Frane was scolded yesterday for appearing in the suit in this field. Gets 19 pounds from No Sir and is likely to take it all. No Sir is getting into shape and will be right there despite the best of the others.

Seventh Race—Paul Fry gets my call in this field. He is ready for the best and gets 120 pounds, the same as the other two. Flying Silver raced well at Tropical and is dangerous.

Eighth Race—Sammye won like a ringer last out and is an in-and-out of the first water. He will have to show something today or they may have to talk to the officials. Mightily Wise Wisp seems to have the other two completely engaged.

Best Bet—Purport.

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Mammos Checks Up on Zale's Punching Ability

Steve Mammos (right), Washington middleweight, holds the bag and takes a squint at the punching technique of Tony Zale, Gary, Ind., middleweight, in a Chicago workout. They fight tomorrow night in Chicago Stadium.

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Bill Ackerman Outdoors...

The rights of anglers, because of their numbers, must be seriously considered today; not only in small local waters but in all the waters of the States. Soon, these rights will transcend even State lines. Their demands in a few years will be met upon such a basis, for angling, already the greatest participation sport in the world, is growing by leaps and bounds.

Anglers are satisfied to pay well for their fun, for the average cost per pound of their fish has been estimated to be several dollars. In 1940 the expenditures of anglers totaled nearly \$1,000,000,000—many times the value of all the commercial fisheries, and yet, because they are organized these fisheries have pretty much their own way in following their centuries-old, wasteful methods and in what waters their fancy dictates.

Anglers now are asking more than the privilege to enjoy good fishing in waters suited to their needs. Commercial men would do well to recognize this before sportsmen organize in a real way and exclude them from waters capable of supporting angling and commercial fishing. For when anglers' demands finally reach the stage of concerted action, and that seems to be close, at least for that section of the Potomac River, the bickering of the last 300 years will appear as mere child's play. And who knows but that anglers' men will take more than enough to cover their needs when their day comes down, for the pendulum is swinging just far one way as it does the other.

The immediate action which we note is that of the Arlington Fairfax Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America in a statement released last week charging that two representatives of the Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries Commission in agreeing to turn over virtually all fresh and brackish large-mouth black-bass waters to the fisheries commission, the body holding jurisdiction over commercial salt-water fishing.

Sportsmen in the District of Columbia, as well as those living in the counties in question, are protesting against returning bass waters to netters, and, like the Arlington-Fairfax Chapter, are backing their beliefs with action. Their contention is that this disposition of the Potomac creeks and coves is a direct evidence of bad faith and duplicity on the part of the Game and Inland Fisheries Commission, which is definitely charged by law with jurisdiction over fresh and brackish tidal waters. This authority has been upheld by the Attorney General.

The meeting in Alexandria yesterday is not a final disposition of the controversy. That is up to the commission in a regular meeting. In the meantime, they have asked for all to see when it is really clear.

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New York Curb Stocks

By the Associated Press		Sales in hundreds		High	Low	Close
Total stock sales yesterday,	100,000	3 1/2	Leonard Oil Dev	1/8	1/8	1/8
shares: year ago, 136,385 shares		1.50	Line Material (1/2c)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Sales in hundreds						

Sales in hundreds	Price
100,000	3 1/2 Leonard Oil Dev

W. Close		Selling Material (1/2)		Selling Material (1/2)	
1/2	6%	1/2	Loche S Ch (1.20)	1/2	24
1/2	5%	1/2	Lone Star G (.70)	1/2	30
1/2	12 1/2	1/2	Lone L Ls	1/2	
1/2	5 1/2	1/2	Lone L Ls	1/2	
1/2	18 1/2	1/2	Louis L & S (.30)	1/2	4
1/2	27 1/2	1/2	Lorch Corp (2)	1/2	4
1/2	39	1/2	Mad John (3)	1/2	164
1/2	18 1/2	1/2	Memph N Gas (.15)	1/2	4
1/2	28 1/2	1/2	Merritt-C & S	1/2	5
1/2	2%	1/2	Rich Rmper	1/2	
1/2	29 1/2	1/2	Rich Sug P (.30)	1/2	4
1/2	30	1/2	Micromat Hot (ag)	1/2	2
1/2		1/2	Mid S P A vls (.75)	1/2	8
1/2		1/2	Mid-West Abr	1/2	14
1/2		1/2	Midwest Oil	1/2	14

[illegible]

1%	1	IN E P66P67 (15%)	31%
7%	2	New Idea Inter (6%)	13%
23%	3	NY Zinc (3%)	67%
4%	4	1 NY Shins (3.15%)	17%
1%	17	Niar Hud Fw (shle)	28%
18%	1.30	Niar Hud 1 (2%)	3%
5%	1	Niar Sh MdB (3%)	79%
4%	3	Niaz-Bem-P (20%)	60%
5	2	Nema Elec	8%
7	1	Nor St A A (21%)	23%
11%	1	No'west Eng (Var)	8%
2%			22%
9			
1	1	Ohio Brass B	21
1	1	Ohio Oil of W	21

1%	10	OKA Nat G (1.60)	130
1%	14	Pac Gds E 6 pt (1.5)	21%
1%	1	Pantepec Oil (1n)	34%
1%	2	Pantepec R&R (1n)	3%
1%	1	Penin Tel (2)	6
1%	2	Pennroad (20a)	34%
1%	3	Pra-Cent Air	2%
1%	4	Pharia T & R (43e)	13%
1%	3	Pierce Govers (43e)	3%
1%	1	Pioneer Gold (43e)	18%
1%	4	Pitney-Bowes (4.40)	1%
1%	4	Pitts-Lake E (5.4e)	6%
1%	1	Pitts P1 Gl (5e)	69%
1%	1	Pleas V Wine (20e)	9%
1%	1	Plough Inc (15g)	4
1%	1	Pratt	8%

[illegible]

1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/1073741824	1/2147483648	1/4294967296	1/8589934592	1/17179869184	1/34359738368	1/68719476736	1/137438953472	1/274877906944	1/549755813888	1/1099511627776	1/2199023255552	1/4398046511104	1/8796093022208	1/17592186044416	1/35184372088832	1/70368744177664	1/140737488355328	1/281474976710656	1/562949953421312	1/1125899906842624	1/2251799813685248	1/4503599627370496	1/9007199254740992	1/18014398509481984	1/36028797018963968	1/72057594037927936	1/144115188075855872	1/288230376151711744	1/576460752303423488	1/1152921504606846976	1/2305843009213693952	1/4611686018427387904	1/9223372036854775808	1/18446744073709551616	1/36893488147419103232	1/73786976294838206464	1/147573952589676412928	1/295147905179352825856	1/590295810358705651712	1/1180591620717411303424	1/2361183241434822606848	1/4722366482869645213696	1/9444732965739290427392	1/18889465931478580854784	1/37778931862957161709568	1/75557863725914323419136	1/151115727451828646838272	1/302231454903657293676544	1/604462909807314587353088	1/1208925819614629174706176	1/2417851639229258349412352	1/4835703278458516698824704	1/9671406556917033397649408	1/19342813113834066795298816	1/38685626227668133590597632	1/77371252455336267181195264	1/154742504910672534362390528	1/309485009821345068724781056	1/618970019642690137449562112	1/1237940039285380274899124224	1/2475880078570760549798248448	1/4951760157141521099596496896	1/9903520314283042199192993792	1/19807040628566084398385987584	1/39614081257132168796771975168	1/79228162514264337593543950336	1/158456325028528675187087900672	1/316912650057057350374175801344	1/633825300114114700748351602688	1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1/5070602400912917605986812821504	1/10141204801825835211973625643008	1/20282409603651670423947251286016	1/40564819207303340847894502572032	1/81129638414606681695789005144064	1/162259276829213363391578010288128	1/324518553658426726783156020576256	1/649037107316853453566312041152512	1/1298074214633706907132624082305024	1/2596148429267413814265248164610048	1/5192296858534827628530496329220096	1/10384593717069655257060992658440192	1/20769187434139310514121985316880384	1/41538374868278621028243970633760768	1/83076749736557242056487941267521536	1/166153499473114484112975882535043072	1/332306998946228968225951765070086144	1/664613997892457936451903530140172288	1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576	1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152	1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304	1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608	1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216	1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432	1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864	1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728	1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456	1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912	1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824	1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648	1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296	1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592	1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184	1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368	1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736	1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472	1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944	1/6968982874540819731729911960
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T		U	
1 Tampa El (2.24)	24	34	34
2 Technicolor (4.10)	94	94	94
1 Tri-Cont war	34		
2 Tung-Sol L (10.10)	24	24	24
U			
2 Unexcelled Mfg	34	34	34
29 Unit Gas-Wb Strs	1	1	1
4 Unit Gas	74	74	74
1 Unit Gas pl (9e)	114	114	114
2 Unit Lt & Pow A	74	74	74
3 Unit Lt & P pf	24	24	24
4 Unit Shoe M (2.10)	64	64	64
8 Unit Specials (60)	94	94	94
4 U. S. A.			

2	U S Lines	8%	5%
7	U S Rub. Recd.	3%	3%
1	United Stores	3%	3%
2	Univ. Cooler (1c)	1%	1%
4	Univ. Corp. vte.	5%	5%
1	Utah-Idaho Sug.	6%	6%
1.25	Utah P&M (14c)	1%	1%
1	Util. & Ind. pf.	8%	1%
v			
4	Valpar Corp.	1%	1%
3	VanNor. & T new.	15%	15%
1	Vacate Air.	8%	8%
1	Waco Atr.	4%	4%
1	Wellington O.	2	2
1	Wichita R. Oil.	3	3

3 Wm Oil-O-Mat....	6%	1%
5 Wolverine T (444)	1%	1%
5 Wright Harg (444)	3%	5%
↑ Stocks so marked are fully listed on the Curb Exchange. All others are on an unlisted trading basis.	4%	4%

Notes of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special extra dividends are not included.

XD—Ex dividend. XN—Ex rights. Also extra or extras.

(e) Paid last year. (f) Cash or stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Capital.

**Wilson to Pay \$3
On Preferred Arrears**

On August 1, 1939, the stockholders of the corporation voted a dividend of \$3 per share on the \$6 preferred stock to apply to the accumulation for the period from August 1, 1939, to October 31, 1939, and November 1, 1939, to January 1, 1940. The dividend is payable on February 1, 1940, to stock of record on January 15 and reduces the total dividend to \$6.

Quotable Quotes

The total number of persons employed in the United States rose in October for the sixth consecutive month to the highest figure since December, 1929. The number employed in October was 44,142,000 as compared with 43,542,000 in September.

and with the 1940 low of 41,000 in April. Thus, during the six months of expansion, 2,000 persons found employment," Alexander Hamilton Institute.

the creation of a new term to
less the actual cost of a product.
ed at by taking into considera-
the purchase price plus the
rendered during its service

would stimulate more intelligent buying and increase the purchasing power of the consumer dollar. John L. Collyer, president, F. Goodrich Co.

York Produce
 York, Jan. 8 (AP)—EGGS—Receipts, weak. Mixed colors, fancy to fancy, 23 1/4 @ 24 1/4; mixed drab, 21 1/4 @ 22; extra, 22 1/4 @ 23; current, rest.

No. 1. 19% @20; average checks, 56;
 Refrigerator, standard, 20;
 1st. 19% @20; second, 19% @19;
 1. 19% @20; dirties, 19% @19.
 RE-Receipts, 947,721;
 7, higher than 92 score and pre-
 marks, 31% @32%; 92 score (cash
 31% @31%; 88% @91 score, 30% @31
 score, 27% @29;
 RE-Receipts, 160,796; Treasurer,
 unchanged.

Pending Actions

	Rate	stock of Pay- rised, record, able
	1-10	1-23
Dept. Stores 40c	1-21	1-31
A	\$1.00	Q 1-15
B	\$2.45	Q 1-15
Pasco	\$1.00	Q 1-17
Dept. Strs.	35c	Q 1-21
Mfgs	15c	Q 1-21
Lamp Wks.	10c	Q 1-21
Lamp Wks.	20c	Q 1-21
R.Cannal	\$2.50	Q 3-20

Sale—Automobiles

COAST-IN PONTIAC
46th and Florida Ave. N.E. ATLANTA

Chryslers
(3)

1940 Models

4-door Touring Sedan, One has radio and heater. These cars represent the utmost in used car value; prices reduced for quick sale. They have been used, but certainly not abused. Very low mileage. Fully guaranteed.

Gardner-Stuart
N.E.'s Oldest Chevrolet Dealer

Used Car Lot

5th St. & Fla. Ave. N.E.
Lincoln 8138

THE NAME
BARRY-PATE
Washington's Oldest Chevrolet Dealer

1130 CONN. AVE.
DISTRICT 4200

ASSURED
DEPENDABLE
USED CARS
VALUABLE

1930 Chevrolet De Luxe \$400

\$35	Town Sedan ..	\$439
'39	Plymouth Beach	\$489
'39	Chevrolet Master Town Sedan ..	\$489
'38	Chevrolet De Luxe Town	\$499

Easy Trade and Terrific



\$9 DOWN

INCLUDES D. C. M.D. OR
TAGS AND TITLE



'33	Ford De Luxe	\$300
'34	Fordor Sedan	
'34	Ford	
'35	Coupe	
'35	Pontiac	\$1
'35	Coach	
'35	Vladimobile	\$1
'35	Coach	

'36 Ford Tudor \$1
'36 Trunk Sedan \$1
'36 Pontiac 2-door \$2
'36 Trunk Sedan \$2

Open TILL 10 P.M. D

Parkway MOTOR
MI. 01
3040 M ST. N



EVEN IN 1910
 "Trew" meant
 Dependability

1938 Plymouth De Luxe
Sedan
1938 Plymouth 4-Dr.
Sedan; heater
1938 Dodge De Luxe
4-Dr. Sedan
1940 Dodge De Luxe
4-Dr. Sedan
1940 Packard De Luxe
4-Dr. Sedan, radio
"Our 27th Year"
TRE

PRICE SALE
... WE NEED RO
SEDAN

DAN	\$
OR SEDAN	\$
EDAN	\$
EDAN	\$
OR SEDAN	\$
.....	\$
R. SEDAN	\$
SEDAN	\$

TEUART, INC.
ST N.W. DEC. 4
and Sundays Till 10 P. M.

FIRST SALE

**Day, Without any Reservation
of the Cream of the Crop"**

been actually reduced. These cars
All displayed in a well heated

A. & H. W. W. Tires
radio heater
.....
don: A. & H.

R. & H.: 8 wheels
& H.
R. & H.
dan
Sedon: radio
hooter
ster, new point
new paint, new top
Sedon
thers equally as low.

REpublic
enings and Sundays

SUPERMAN



JOE PALOOKA

A Bouncing Boy



Red Rodney

BY JERRY SIEGEL AND JOE SHUSTER



BY HAM FISHER



WINNIE WINKLE



The Wide Open Spaces

BY BRANNER



MR. AND MRS.

The Exception Proves the Rule

BY ARTHUR FOLWELL AND ELLISON HOOVER



NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY



JANE ARDEN

Rev. U. S. Pat. Off.

Kidding

BY MONTE BARRETT AND RUSSELL ROSS



Daily Cross Word Puzzle

Crossword puzzle grid with clues and answers.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty



Private Lives

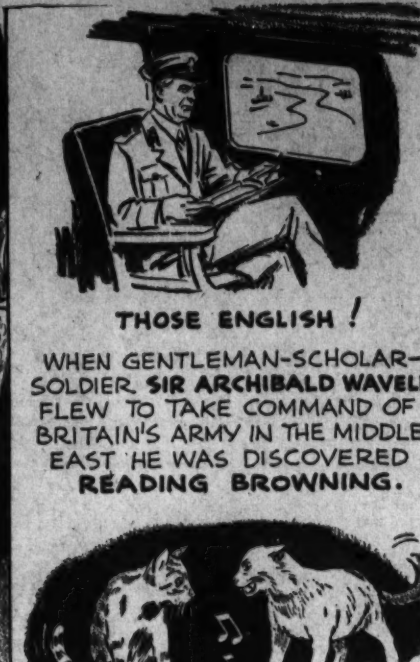
By Edwin Cox



TALE OF A TUB

DORIS DUKE CROMWELL

HAS BEEN BUSY DESIGNING A NEW BATHTUB FOR HER HAWAIIAN HOME—AN ENORMOUS METAL FISH WITH EYES THAT LIGHT UP AND A MOUTH THAT SHOOTS FORTH A SHOWER WHEN YOU TWIST ITS TAIL!



THOSE ENGLISH! WHEN GENTLEMAN-SCHOLAR-SOLDIER, SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELEW, FLEW TO TAKE COMMAND OF BRITAIN'S ARMY IN THE MIDDLE EAST HE WAS DISCOVERED READING BROWNING.

MOONLIGHT SERENADES ARE A FEATURE ON THE CLARK GABLES' RANCH THEY KEEP TWENTY CATS.

TRADE IN YOUR OLD HEATER



on one of these famous make heaters...

ARVIN, ATLAS, GOODRICH, STEWART-WARNER, TROPIC-AIRE, EA, HADEES AND MANY OTHERS

Manhattan will give you top allowance for your old heater. You get expert immediate installation in Manhattan's own service department by a staff of factory trained experts.

NO MONEY DOWN As low as \$50 a WEEK

FREE AUTO RADIO INSPECTION

- Check dial lights
 - Test tubes
 - Check aerial
 - Check volume control
 - Make minor adjustments
 - Give you complete report
- No obligation

Open evenings... Sundays and holidays until 1 P. M.

MANHATTAN AUTO & RADIO CO. Both Sides of 7th Street at R Street N.W.

The Post Radio Time Table

4:45 p. m. WINX—Peggy Conklin and Albert Hackett may be known by those names off-stage, but "Mr. and Mrs. North" will be theirs for months to come if the new hit comedy at the National is any indication. The bright young players chat with winker Jack Creamer.

7:30, WRC—Xavier Cugat and his orchestra join the "Creole", Yvette for a new half-hour of conga-rumba-tango supplanting Bob Crosby's Dixieland Music Shop.

8:30, WOL—Alfred Wallenstein, Mutual's own, puts in time on the home grounds, conducting the Sinfonietta which has given him so wide a following. On Mondays he conducts for Richard Crooks or whoever may be the Voice of Firestone for the evening and on current Saturday's he's substituting for Arturo Toscanini with the N. B. C. Symphony.

9:35, WMAA—Verne Marshall, then whom few are more in the news, takes the No Foreign War Committee side of the question "Is a Hitler Defeat Essential to the United States?" on the Town Meeting of the Air. Washington's Dean Acheson, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, states his own views.

10, WRC—J. Profile Barrymore, slick, sly trapper battles R. Vallee of the Northwest Mounted for the love of Lurene Tuttle.

10:15, WINX—Jim McGrath offers a gouge-by-gouge description of the rascal matches in Turner's Arena.

10:30, WRC—Rise Stevens of the Metropolitan Opera's soprano roster sings with Raymond Paige's orchestra, "Songs My Mother Taught Me" and the Habanera from Bizet's "Carmen." The orchestra offers a medley mystically titled "Popular Classic Medley," which is further described as "Andante Cantabile," Chaikovsky; "Fantasy Impromptu," Chopin; "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, Chaikovsky. This program is called Musical Americana.

Thursday, Jan. 9 Washington Eastern Standard Time

WMAA 476M-430KC	WRC 518M-430KC	WOL 228M-1230KC	WJW 208M-1400KC
6:00—Today's	Gordon Hittmark	The Down	Arthur Godfrey
6:15—Prelude	"	Patrol	"
6:30—	"	News	"
6:45—	"	Art Brown	News: Godfrey
7:00—News: The	"	"	Arthur Godfrey
7:15—Kibitzers'	"	"	"
7:30—Klub	"	Walter Compton	News—Conover
7:45—Earl Godwin	"	Art Brown	Arthur Godfrey
8:00—Kibitzers'	News	"	News
8:15—Klub	Gordon Hittmark	"	Arthur Godfrey
8:30—	"	Walter Compton	Magie Carpet
8:45—	"	Art Brown	Arthur Godfrey
9:00—Breakfast	News	"	News
9:15—	Mary Mason	"	American School
9:30—	"	Mrs. Northcom	at the Air
9:45—	Club	Walter Compton	Beck. Children
10:00—News	This Small Town	News—London	By Kath. Norris
10:15—Vic and Sada	Hank Lawson	Rita and Rita	Myrt and Marge
10:30—Mary Marlin	Ellen Randolph	Keep Fil	Stepmother
10:45—W. R. Scottie	Guiding Light	Choir Loft	Wom. of Courage
11:00—Science	The Man I Married	Tuneful Topics	Mary L. Taylor
11:15—Clark Dennis	Against the Storm	News: Music	Helen Webster
11:30—Wise Saver	Gov't Life	Gov't Life	Big Sister
11:45—Violins	David Harum	News—London	Aunt Jenny
12:00—Frank Ross	News	Conservation	Kate Smith
12:15—Southerners	The Citadel	News—Compton	Girl Marries
12:30—National	Lunches	News—Compton	Helen Webster
12:45—Farm and	Devotions	Conservation Club	Our God Sunday
1:00—Home Hour	Bonnie Stewart	Navy	Life Beautiful
1:15—Bookends	Tony Wons	Band	Women in White
1:30—News: Some	The Clipper	Tony Wakeman	Right to Happ.
1:45—Like It Old	Ship	"	Read of Life
2:00—Mrs. Banning	Church Hymns	"	Dr. Malone
2:15—Travel Cook	Grimm's Daughters	"	Joyce Jordan
2:30—Marine	Volunt Lady	"	Fletcher Wiley
2:45—	Light of the World	"	Home of the Brave
3:00—D'ice Orphans	Mary Marlin	News—Compton	Mary M. McBride
3:15—Amada Story	Ma Pedina	Tony Wakeman	Song Treasury
3:30—Johnny White	Pepper Youngs	"	News: Studio 3
3:45—Just Plain Bill	Vic and Sada	"	Elmer Lee
4:00—Mother of M.	Rockaway White	"	Portia Faces Life
4:15—News: Club	Stella Dallas	"	We, the Abbots
4:30—Matinee	Lorenza Jones	"	Hilltop House
4:45—	Widow Brown	Johnson Family	Kate Hopkins
5:00—It's Five	Girl Alone	News—Compton	The Goldbergs
5:15—eClock	Lone Journey	Jimmy Allen	The O'Neill
5:30—Bud Burton	Jack Armstrong	Cocktail Capers	CBS Concert Orch.
5:45—Tom Mix	Life Beautiful	Cocktail Capers	Boines
6:00—News: Sports	News	Sports Resume	News: E. C. Hill
6:15—Shadow Music	Streamliner	Campus Notes	Arch McDonald
6:30—News: Music and	Streamliner	News—Compton	News—Sullivan
6:45—Low, Thomas	Streamliner	Gilbert & Sullivan	The World Today
7:00—Easy Aces	Fred Waring	Fulton Lewis Jr.	Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Mr. Keen	Air Newsroom	Morris L. Cooke	Lummy Bass
7:30—Quis el	Cugat's Orchestra	Confidentially	Vox Pop
7:45—Two Cities	With Yvette	Synoposition	"
8:00—Pot of Gold	Coffee Time	Wythe Williams	Ash-k
8:15—	The Aldrich	Family	City
8:30—Tommy Dor-	"	"	Desk: News
8:45—say's Orch.	"	"	"
9:00—Rochester	Kraft	Gabriel Heatter	Major Bowes'
9:15—Philharmonic	Music	Wallenstein's	Amateurs
9:30—News: Music and	Hall Variety	Sinfonietta	"
9:45—Tows	"	"	"
10:00—Meeting of	Rudy Vallee	"	Glean Miller
10:15—The Story of	"	"	Music With End
10:30—Headlines	Musical	"	News
10:45—Martin's Orch.	Americana	"	Music for Moderns
11:00—News	News	Symphony	Master
11:15—Music	Night Club	Flo Rito's Orch.	Works of Music
11:30—You	Post Pastor's	Freddie Martin's	Bob Chester's
11:45—Desire	Orchestra	Orchestra	Orchestra
250W—WINX—1310KC			
6:00—Wake Up With WINX	1:00—News: Matinee	7:30—Symphony Concert	
6:15—News: Matinee	1:15—Irving Berlin Music	7:45—British Book	
6:30—News: Sincerely	1:30—Program Resume	8:00—Wings Over	
6:45—News: Music and	1:45—Melody Ramblings	8:15—The News—Love	
6:50—Music and Life	2:00—News: By Request	8:30—Super Melodies	
7:00—News: Music and	2:15—Incomparable Favorites	8:45—Collette Notes	
7:15—Life	2:30—Fun to Learn	9:00—Between Headlines	
7:30—The Story of the	2:45—Varieties	9:15—Weather Bureau	
7:45—The Baby	3:00—Mr. & Mrs. North	9:30—Weather Bureau	
7:50—Wake Up and Live	3:15—Off the Record	9:45—Weather Bureau	
8:00—Traffic Court	3:30—Kiss to Happiness	10:00—News: Dream Time	
8:15—Movie Man	3:45—Name the Band	10:15—News from London	
8:30—News: Musical	3:55—Shirley Povich	10:30—Dinner Time	
8:45—Movie Man	4:05—Dinner Music	10:45—News: Hawaii	
8:50—Movie Man	4:15—Dinner Music	11:00—News: Hawaii	
9:00—Movie Man	4:25—Dinner Music	11:15—News: Hawaii	
9:15—Movie Man	4:35—Dinner Music	11:30—News: Hawaii	
9:30—Movie Man	4:45—Dinner Music	11:45—News: Hawaii	
9:45—Movie Man	4:55—Dinner Music	12:00—News: Hawaii	
10:00—Movie Man	5:05—Dinner Music	12:15—News: Hawaii	
10:15—Movie Man	5:15—Dinner Music	12:30—News: Hawaii	
10:30—Movie Man	5:25—Dinner Music	12:45—News: Hawaii	
10:45—Movie Man	5:35—Dinner Music	1:00—News: Hawaii	
11:00—Movie Man	5:45—Dinner Music	1:15—News: Hawaii	
11:15—Movie Man	5:55—Dinner Music	1:30—News: Hawaii	
11:30—Movie Man	6:05—Dinner Music	1:45—News: Hawaii	
11:45—Movie Man	6:15—Dinner Music	2:00—News: Hawaii	
12:00—Movie Man	6:25—Dinner Music	2:15—News: Hawaii	
12:15—Movie Man	6:35—Dinner Music	2:30—News: Hawaii	
12:30—Movie Man	6:45—Dinner Music	2:45—News: Hawaii	
12:45—Movie Man	6:55—Dinner Music	3:00—News: Hawaii	
1:00—Movie Man	7:05—Dinner Music	3:15—News: Hawaii	
1:15—Movie Man	7:15—Dinner Music	3:30—News: Hawaii	
1:30—Movie Man	7:25—Dinner Music	3:45—News: Hawaii	
1:45—Movie Man	7:35—Dinner Music	4:00—News: Hawaii	
2:00—Movie Man	7:45—Dinner Music	4:15—News: Hawaii	
2:15—Movie Man	7:55—Dinner Music	4:30—News: Hawaii	
2:30—Movie Man	8:05—Dinner Music	4:45—News: Hawaii	
2:45—Movie Man	8:15—Dinner Music	5:00—News: Hawaii	
3:00—Movie Man	8:25—Dinner Music	5:15—News: Hawaii	
3:15—Movie Man	8:35—Dinner Music	5:30—News: Hawaii	
3:30—Movie Man	8:45—Dinner Music	5:45—News: Hawaii	
3:45—Movie Man	8:55—Dinner Music	6:00—News: Hawaii	
4:00—Movie Man	9:05—Dinner Music	6:15—News: Hawaii	
4:15—Movie Man	9:15—Dinner Music	6:30—News: Hawaii	
4:30—Movie Man	9:25—Dinner Music	6:45—News: Hawaii	
4:45—Movie Man	9:35—Dinner Music	7:00—News: Hawaii	
5:00—Movie Man	9:45—Dinner Music	7:15—News: Hawaii	
5:15—Movie Man	9:55—Dinner Music	7:30—News: Hawaii	
5:30—Movie Man	10:05—Dinner Music	7:45—News: Hawaii	
5:45—Movie Man	10:15—Dinner Music	8:00—News: Hawaii	
6:00—Movie Man	10:25—Dinner Music	8:15—News: Hawaii	
6:15—Movie Man	10:35—Dinner Music	8:30—News: Hawaii	
6:30—Movie Man	10:45—Dinner Music	8:45—News: Hawaii	
6:45—Movie Man	10:55—Dinner Music	9:00—News: Hawaii	
7:00—Movie Man	11:05—Dinner Music	9:15—News: Hawaii	
7:15—Movie Man	11:15—Dinner Music	9:30—News: Hawaii	
7:30—Movie Man	11:25—Dinner Music	9:45—News: Hawaii	
7:45—Movie Man	11:35—Dinner Music	10:00—News: Hawaii	
8:00—Movie Man	11:45—Dinner Music	10:15—News: Hawaii	
8:15—Movie Man	11:55—Dinner Music	10:30—News: Hawaii	
8:30—Movie Man	12:05—Dinner Music	10:45—News: Hawaii	
8:45—Movie Man	12:15—Dinner Music	11:00—News: Hawaii	
9:00—Movie Man	12:25—Dinner Music	11:15—News: Hawaii	
9:15—Movie Man	12:35—Dinner Music	11:30—News: Hawaii	
9:30—Movie Man	12:45—Dinner Music	11:45—News: Hawaii	
9:45—Movie Man	12:55—Dinner Music	12:00—News: Hawaii	
10:00—Movie Man	1:05—Dinner Music	12:15—News: Hawaii	
10:15—Movie Man	1:15—Dinner Music	12:30—News: Hawaii	
10:30—Movie Man	1:25—Dinner Music	12:45—News: Hawaii	
10:45—Movie Man	1:35—Dinner Music	1:00—News: Hawaii	
11:00—Movie Man	1:45—Dinner Music	1:15—News: Hawaii	
11:15—Movie Man	1:55—Dinner Music	1:30—News: Hawaii	
11:30—Movie Man	2:05—Dinner Music	1:45—News: Hawaii	
11:45—Movie Man	2:15—Dinner Music	2:00—News: Hawaii	
12:00—Movie Man	2:25—Dinner Music	2:15—News: Hawaii	
12:15—Movie Man	2:35—Dinner Music	2:30—News: Hawaii	
12:30—Movie Man	2:45—Dinner Music	2:45—News: Hawaii	
12:45—Movie Man	2:55—Dinner Music	3:00—News: Hawaii	
1:00—Movie Man	3:05—Dinner Music	3:15—News: Hawaii	
1:15—Movie Man	3:15—Dinner Music	3:30—News: Hawaii	
1:30—Movie Man	3:25—Dinner Music	3:45—News: Hawaii	
1:45—Movie Man	3:35—Dinner Music	4:00—News: Hawaii	
2:00—Movie Man	3:45—Dinner Music	4:15—News: Hawaii	
2:15—Movie Man	3:55—Dinner Music	4:30—News: Hawaii	
2:30—Movie Man	4:05—Dinner Music	4:45—News: Hawaii	
2:45—Movie Man	4:15—Dinner Music	5:00—News: Hawaii	
3:00—Movie Man	4:25—Dinner Music	5:15—News: Hawaii	
3:15—Movie Man	4:35—Dinner Music	5:30—News: Hawaii	
3:30—Movie Man	4:45—Dinner Music	5:45—News: Hawaii	
3:45—Movie Man	4:55—Dinner Music	6:00—News: Hawaii	
4:00—Movie Man	5:05—Dinner Music	6:15—News: Hawaii	
4:15—Movie Man	5:15—Dinner Music	6:30—News: Hawaii	
4:30—Movie Man	5:25—Dinner Music	6:45—News: Hawaii	
4:45—Movie Man	5:35—Dinner Music	7:00—News: Hawaii	
5:00—Movie Man	5:45—Dinner Music	7:15—News: Hawaii	
5:15—Movie Man	5:55—Dinner Music	7:30—News: Hawaii	
5:30—Movie Man	6:05—Dinner Music	7:45—News: Hawaii	
5:45—Movie Man	6:15—Dinner Music	8:00—News: Hawaii	
6:00—Movie Man	6:25—Dinner Music	8:15—News: Hawaii	
6:15—Movie Man	6:35—Dinner Music	8:30—News: Hawaii	
6:30—Movie Man	6:45—Dinner Music	8:45—News: Hawaii	
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12:15—Movie Man	10:35—Dinner Music	2:30—News: Hawaii	
12:30—Movie Man	10:45—Dinner Music	2:45—News: Hawaii	

LIFE in Washington

Deaths

Albert and Emma Brady, chl.
Dorcas and Mary Brandt, chl.
Aaron and Sophie Crowell, chl.
Russell and Marjorie Divens, chl.
Rimer and Roberts Doss, chl.
Allen and Edith Edwards, chl.
William and Edith Ferguson, chl.
John and Helen Foley, chl.
Albert and Katherine Gardner, chl.
Ralph and Grace Holmstrom, chl.
Wadsworth and Rita Holaday, chl.
Charles and Laura Howery, chl.
Robert and Ruth Latham, chl.
Ralph and Mildred Moore, chl.
George and Fannie McCall, chl.
Robert and Mary Neal, chl.
John and Pauline Newton, chl.
Carl and Mary Phelan, chl.
John and Betty Poplin, chl.
Frank and Nellie Potts, chl.
Robert and Catherine Quinn, chl.
George and Margaret Thomson, chl.
Theodore and Edith Vincent, chl.
George and Jean Weiland, chl.
Theodore and Edith Vincent, chl.
Herbert and Ethel Green, chl.
Norman and Ray Wilson, chl.

Deaths

George M. Ealing, 80, 1113 S. St. N.E.
May Harrison, 79, 1327 Mass. Ave. N.W.
Matilda Duvall, 77, Georgetown Hosp.
Hannah C. Ravines, 76, 3001 Columbia Ave.
Harry L. Kelly, 66, 1506 Hope Rd. S.E.
Charles B. Buresh, 44, Gallatin Hosp.

Contract Bridge

A young man at Timothy Dwight College, Yale University, seeking to settle a bet, asks a question on opening the bidding. His letter: "Is it possible to open the bidding with the following hand, under any circumstances?"

Q 109
K 842
A K Q 10 9 8
J 2

"I think not, but to collect a fairly large wage, I need your final verdict."
C. W. B. T., Jr. loses his bet. It is permissible to open a hand with only two plus honor tricks, having five and four in the majors; a six-card suit to the A, K, Q; or two five-card suits, one a major, two vulnerable, a good many players would open this hand with three diamonds. Vulnerable, they might bid one diamond or pass.

LEGAL RECORD

Daily Assignments—January 9, 1941

Jury Actions

4009, 3899—Cain vs. Hudson, et al.
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